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Board of Trade Journal

THE UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN
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Volume 189, No. 3568 Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office 6 August 1965

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6 AUGUST 1965
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Front cover photograph

Barreiros – AEC buses and coaches – the one illustrated here is a luxury coach version – have in the past few years become a familiar sight in Spain. By employing the design of the AEC 'Reliance' vehicle, one of Britain's most successful single deckers, the Spanish company has become one of the country's major builders of passenger vehicles in this class.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, REPRINTS

The *Board of Trade Journal* is published weekly by HM Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (annual subscription £4 12s. 6d. including inland or surface but not air postage) and is obtainable directly from the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham, 5; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

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Subscriptions and sales inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at any of the above addresses.

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 227A, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2654).

The views expressed in contributions to the Journal emanating from other than official sources are not necessarily those of HM Government.

Advertisements. Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (City 9876, Ext. 147). Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to Cowlishaw and Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon St., London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 3718).

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Reprints of articles. Reprints from the *Board of Trade Journal*, which should be ordered within one week of publication, cost £3 0s. 0d. per page (or part) for 250 copies. (Larger quantities 5s. 0d. per page for each additional 125 copies).

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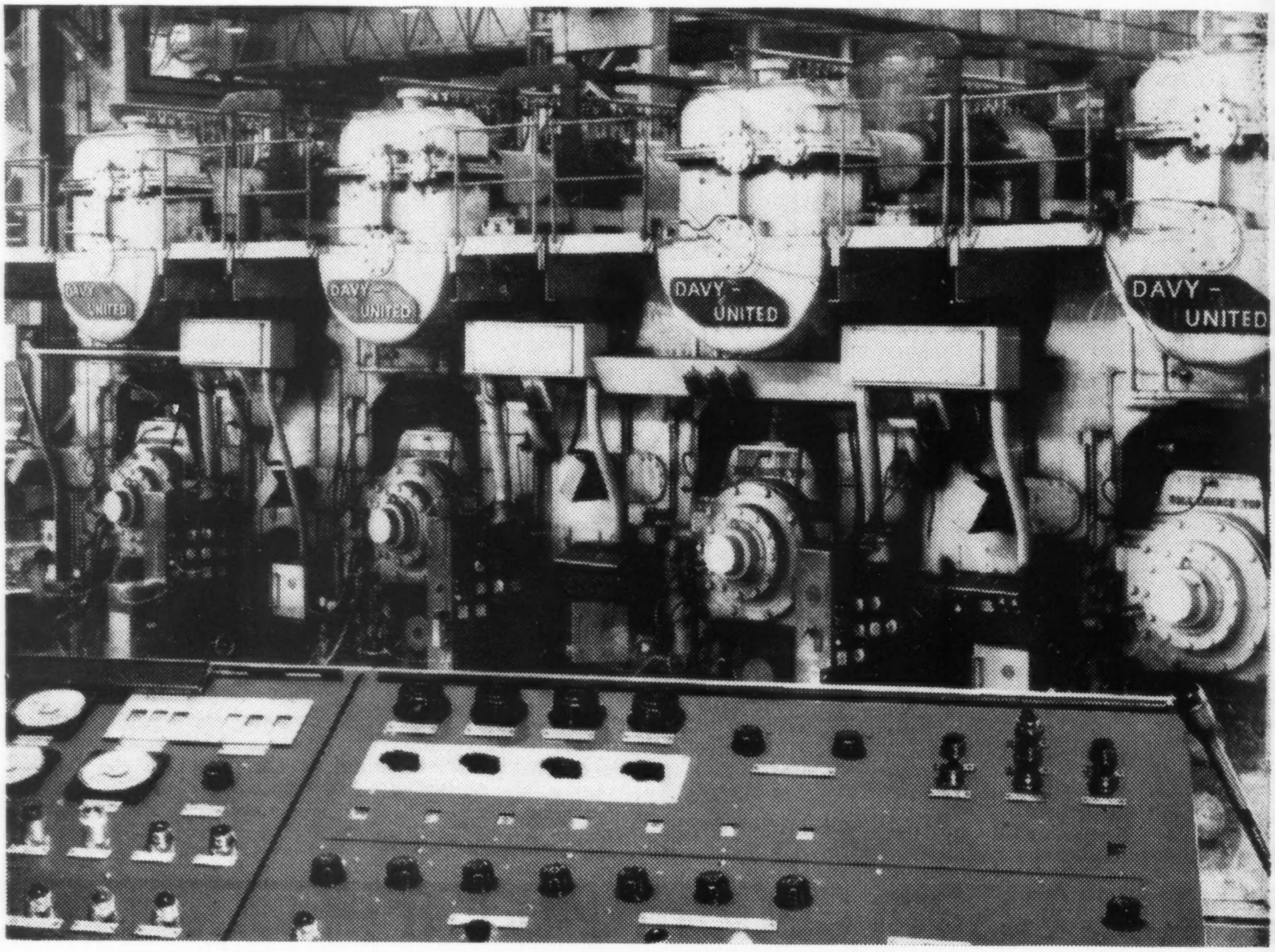

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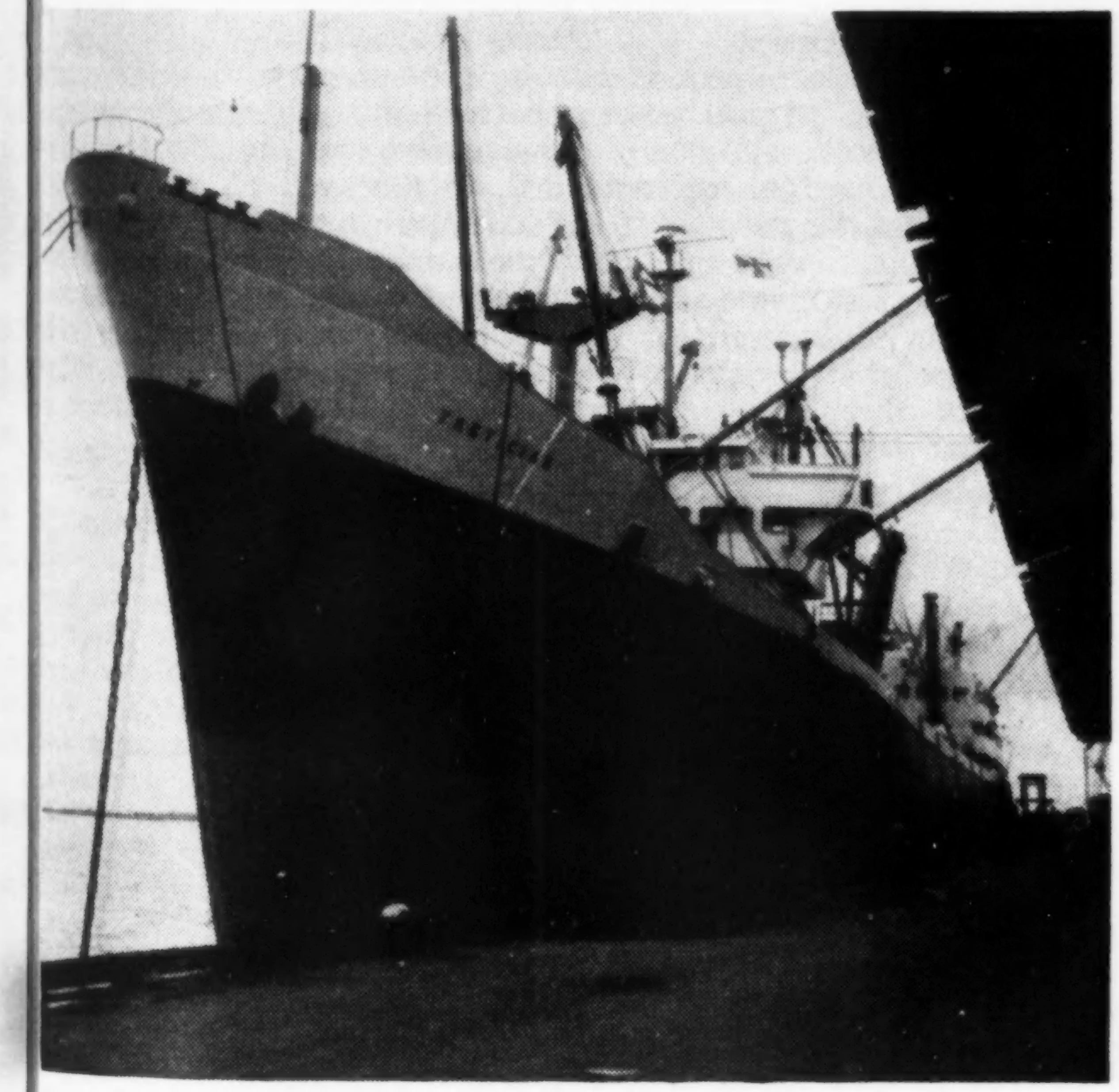
Guatemala is now an attractive market

A REPORT FROM THE BRITISH CONSULATE.

A changing economic pattern, growing industrialization, few import restrictions and satisfactory finances make Guatemala an attractive market. British exporters face particular obstacles, but these are not insuperable.

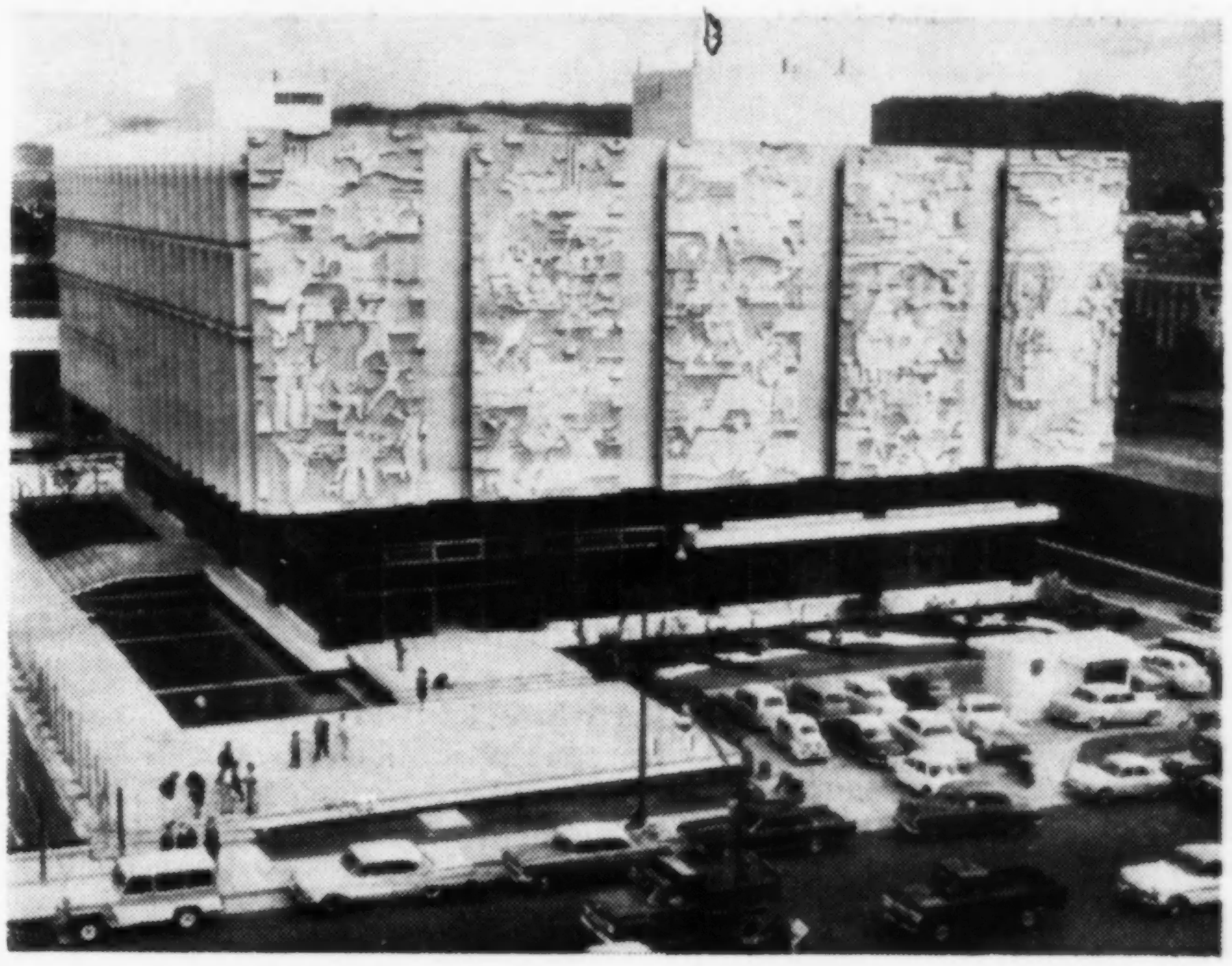
Traditionally the economy of Guatemala has been based on agriculture, which contributes about 32 per cent to the gross national product. Coffee has been and continues to be the principal export earner, but the vagaries of the world market for this commodity have brought home to both authorities and the business community the need to diversify. Consequently, other plantation and farm products, such as cotton, sugar and beef, are becoming increasingly important to the economy. On the other hand, industry is being actively supported with protective legislation, tax holidays, tariff barriers and credit availability. Membership in the still young Central American Common Market, with a population of about 12 million, has opened up new vistas for this sector of the economy, which is today contributing about 13 per cent to the gross national product.

The present government, which have been in power since 1963, have earned the confidence of investors at home and abroad, with the result that the gross national product, which had been averaging increases of 3.5 per cent, rose spectacularly by 7 per cent in 1963-64, far ahead of the population growth of 3.1 per cent. Modern tax reforms have been introduced. The level of employment is increasing and a new middle class is emerging to demand new homes and household equipment. Business is brisk, with retail sales this year expected to reach well over Q700 million.



The Harrison Line's 'Tactician' at the Port of Matías de Gálvez on Guatemala's Atlantic coast. This sailing is the first of a regular direct service from the United Kingdom to Guatemala which has just been started.

Photograph: Courtesy of Agencias Unidas de Guatemala, S.A.



This modern building houses the offices of one of Guatemala's leading commercial banks, the Crédito Hipotecario Nacional. It has recently been erected in a busy sector of Guatemala City.

Photograph: Guatemalan Tourist Bureau.

Trade continues to be free with all countries, except those in the Sino-Soviet bloc, with which Guatemala maintains neither diplomatic nor commercial relations. There are very few import restrictions. Foreign exchange control regulations are designed more to compel exporters to bring earnings back to the country rather than to curtail imports.

Both imports and exports continue to increase, but the pattern has undergone some changes. Guatemala's principal trading partner continues to be the United States, which supplies 45 per cent of Guatemala's imports and takes 32 per cent of her exports. The other Central American countries, with which trade was insignificant a decade ago, now occupy second place (12 per cent of imports, 19 per cent of exports). West Germany, another traditional trading partner, is in third place (11 per cent of imports, 16 per cent of exports). Japan follows, supplying 6 per cent of Guatemala's imports and taking about 1 per cent of her exports. Consumer goods are the leading import item, but it is significant that one-third of non-durables is now supplied by the other Central American countries – a trend which can be expected to continue with the growth of Central American industrialization, and in view of Common Market tariffs designed to discourage the importation from other sources of goods similar to those produced in the area. Capital goods account for 30 per cent of imports, and raw material for 25 per cent. Guatemalan industrialists are importing about 13 per cent of total value in machinery and raw material duty free for the production of a wide range of goods, such as textiles, foodstuffs, detergents, cosmetics, construction material, garments, etc. As a result, the Guatemalan import market for these goods has contracted, and overseas firms whose products once enjoyed favourable acceptance in the market have been compelled to produce locally under licence in order to retain a share of the market.

Exports are of course mainly agricultural products: coffee (44 per cent); cotton (20 per cent); bananas, sugar, beef, essential oils; and manufactured products, principally to other countries of the Central American Common Market.

Britain's business with Guatemala is satisfactory considering, among other things, that diplomatic relations do not exist at present and that there is no Guatemalan consular representation in the United Kingdom. Competitively priced British goods (machinery and transport equipment, chemical products, yarns, etc.) continue to enjoy favour in the Guatemalan market, and British businessmen who visit the country find that they either do worthwhile business or make useful contacts for the future.

The Queen's Award to Industry

MR. HAROLD WILSON, the Prime Minister, announced in Parliament on August 3 that the Government had accepted the recommendations of HRH the Duke of Edinburgh's Committee which was set up in February to devise a scheme for making collective awards by HM the Queen to Industry for export and technological achievement. The Award is to be styled The Queen's Award to Industry and will be represented by a dated emblem which Award holding units will be entitled to display, during the five years' currency of the Award, in a wide variety of ways. It is intended that all the units within an organization which have contributed to the achievement of the Award should be entitled to display the emblem. The Awards – strictly limited in number – will be announced annually on April 21, the Queen's actual birthday.

All branches of industry including agriculture and horticulture will be eligible to apply for the Award as well as other organizations with industrial functions. The criteria for the Award require that achievement should be based on visible exports and normally on a sustained performance; recognition of technological achievement will be confined to fully developed commercial applications in industry. Organizations can apply for the Award on the basis of combined achievement in both fields.

The Award will be made by the Queen on the recommendation of the Prime Minister who will be assisted by a committee. Awards will normally be presented by Lords Lieutenant at a ceremony held on the premises of the successful unit and the presentation will take the form of a solid representation of the emblem, a Document of Appointment and a manual of guidance on the emblem's use.

Notes:

Origins of the Scheme

The Government's intention to establish a scheme for Royal recognition of export and technological achievement by industrial units was announced in the House by the Prime Minister on February 4 when he said that a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Duke of Edinburgh would devise the scheme.

The Committee's terms of reference were 'to draw up a scheme for awards to industry, to be made by the Sovereign, for outstanding achievement either in increasing exports or in technological innovation'. The Committee had eleven members and a joint secretariat. They are: Sir William Carron, President, AEU; Major-General C. H. Colquhoun, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; Sir Maurice Dean, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Technology; Sir Laurence Helsby, Joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; Lord Kings Norton, Chairman, Metal Box Co. Ltd.; Sir Maurice Laing, Managing Director, the Laing Group of Companies; Sir William McFadzean, Chairman, British Insulated Callenders Cables Ltd.; Brigadier C. E. Morrison, The Royal Warrant Holders' Association; Mr. L. K. O'Brien, Deputy Governor, Bank of England; Sir Richard Powell, Permanent Secretary, Board of Trade; Sir Peter Runge, Vice-Chairman, Tate and Lyle Ltd. The Joint Secretaries are: Mr. L. Reid of the Board of Trade and Mr. J. de Pauley of the Ministry of Technology.

In questions relating to the design of the Emblem the Committee enjoyed the benefit of advice from the Chairman (Sir Duncan Oppenheim) and Director (Mr. Paul Reilly) of the Council of Industrial Design and their staff, and from Sir Anthony Wagner, Garter Principal King of Arms.

The Scheme's Main Features

The following are the salient features of the Scheme as recommended by the Committee:

(i) In pursuance of the Prime Minister's original statement the Awards are to be made by Her Majesty the Queen to organizations or parts of organizations and not t individuals.

(ii) The whole of industry, including agriculture and horticulture is eligible.

(iii) In order to ensure that claims will not be overlooked organizations are to be invited to apply for recognition.

(iv) The Award, which will be announced annually on th Queen's actual birthday (April 21), can be given fo achievement in exports or in technology or in a combination of both.

(v) In the case of exports only visible exports will qualify an normally only a sustained high performance; in the cas of technology claims can only be entertained in respect o viable industrial processes or products.

(vi) An Award holder will be entitled to display an emblem but in order to provide an incentive this right will lapse after five years unless a further Award is gained.

The Committee's Report

The Committee have conceived the Award as recognizing industrial efficiency as illustrated by eight criteria (listed in paragrap 11 of the Report) in the fields of export and technological achievement. From this basic principle a number of key features of th scheme have derived:

(i) There is to be a single Award and the emblem of th Award will be the same irrespective of whether it ha been bestowed in recognition of export achievement o technological achievement or a combination of both.

(ii) The Award is to be related to the production of good and hence invisible exporters and technological advance still in the development stage will not qualify. At the sam time bodies which are not properly speaking part o industry can qualify if they succeed in contributing t industrial efficiency as illustrated in the report.

(iii) The criteria for the Award are illustrative rather tha exhaustive, being presented as qualifying examples o industrial efficiency in the two fields with which the Awar is concerned.

Other Features of the Scheme

The Award will be granted by the Sovereign on the advice o the Prime Minister who will be assisted by a Committee compose of outside experts as well as officials. The Awards will normall be presented by the Lord Lieutenant of the County at local ceremonies. The presentation will take the form of handing over Document of Appointment, a solid representation of the emblem worked in metal and embedded in a transparent block, and manual of guidance on the display of the emblem.

Criteria for the Award

The report recommends that in general, export achievemen should be based on a three-year performance though allowance i made for dramatic short-term achievement and an annual 'top o the league' Award is recommended. In the field of technology i is stressed that the purpose of the scheme is not to award inventor and inventions as such but should be confined to finished product or processes resulting from, or involved in the normal course o commercial production. It will be necessary for applicants t demonstrate that greater efficiency has resulted from the introduction of the process in question. Organizational efficiency i itself is not a sufficient qualification.

The Emblem

The Committee commissioned Mr. Abram Games to design th emblem which is to be the symbol of the Award and also th presentation items. This emblem symbolizes export and technological achievement and their direct recognition by Her Majesty Award holders will be entitled to display it on such media as flag note-paper and goods. The emblem will be dated with the yea of Award and the entitlement to display it will lapse after fiv years. It will however be possible for Award holders to gain additional subsequent Awards and so long as a current Award is hel emblems signifying recognition in earlier years can be displayed.

The rules for the display of the emblem will be contained in Royal Warrant.

The report recognizes that often achievement will reflect th efforts of more than one unit within an organization and recommends that in those cases all the units which have contributed should be entitled to display the emblem.

An 'Office of The Queen's Award to Industry' has been set u at 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, from which application form can be obtained and to which completed forms should be returned Applications will open on September 1, and the closing date wi be December 31, 1965.

'Japanese Shipyards' – Mr. Roy Mason's report

ON JULY 30 the Board of Trade published a report by Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State (Shipping) on his visit to eight Japanese shipyards earlier this year.

The report describes the impressions formed by the Minister and his three advisers of the yards visited and includes a summary comment on some of the factors which have contributed to the competitive position of the Japanese shipbuilding industry.

In an introduction to the report, Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, says that the British shipbuilding industry operates in a competitive international market. 'Neither its reputation for quality and variety nor its recent successes can in themselves guarantee its future prosperity. To secure its future all those engaged in the industry will have not only to plan how to make the fullest possible use of their traditional knowledge and skill but also to take full account of shipbuilding developments overseas. Although it is unlikely that the industry in different countries will develop along exactly the same lines, an account of what is happening in one country may be a valuable stimulus to thought in another.'

Copies of the report are available free from the Librarian, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Proposed development at 14 British ports

National Ports Council's report

AN INTERIM plan recommending development schemes at 14 British ports at a cost of about £150-155 million, and involving the construction of about 70 new berths and the renovation of some 46 berths is shown in the first annual report of the National Ports Council which was published on July 28. The report covers the period June 10, 1964 to December 31, 1964. The Council was initially appointed as a non-statutory and advisory body under the chairmanship of Viscount Rochdale on July 1, 1963 by the then Minister of Transport.

The report states that 'In the Council's view the schemes are urgently necessary, and should go ahead as quickly as possible. Even so it will be some time before many of them bear fruit. It is virtually certain that additional schemes will have to be put forward during the next few years as the need for improved and extended port facilities becomes more clearly seen.'

Continuing, the report reveals that the Council were examining the phasing of the capital expenditure on the proposed development projects. This was of importance both from the point of view of the demands on national resources and when considering the dates at which new facilities were likely to be brought into operation. As a rough guide to the rate of build up of the capital expenditure it was probable that, given quick approval of the schemes, a rate of £40 million a year would be reached by about 1968 on the projects included in the Interim Plan.

The proposals for expansion of berth capacity in this report could be summarized as follows:

Proposals in respect of berths

	Estimated cost £ million	Renovation or substantial improvement of berths	Construction of new berths
London	25	10 or 11	14
Southampton	12	—	6
Bristol	29	4	9
Newport	4	2	3
Swansea	2–3	1	2
Liverpool	40	23	14
Manchester	1	—	1
Glasgow	9	5	7
Greenock	1–2	—	1
Grangemouth	6–7	—	—
Leith	5–6	—	—
Tees	5	—	4
Hull	9	—	7
Immingham	3	—	2
Total	—	45–46	70

Note: Some of the schemes at Liverpool are already in hand.

The Council were satisfied that there was no danger of over-investment in these proposals. The arrears were serious and the prospective growth of traffic considerable. At this stage there could be no precise allocation of the new and renovated berths as between import and export traffic but the total number of berths to be renovated or newly built under the Interim Plan only amounted to about 21 per cent of the aggregate number of berths wholly or partly engaged in handling export traffic at the ports covered. The berths provided for in the Interim Plan only represented about 12 per cent of the total number of berths in the ports dealt with.

The report stated that: 'The Council's long-term policy of estuarial amalgamation, of reforming port authorities' constitutions, of bringing about improvements in port authorities' finances and of overhauling the charges system of ports will take time to mature. In the meanwhile the most practical method of getting capital expenditure undertaken on the requisite scale is by a system of grants in respect of the interest on loans. The Council propose such a system on a strictly limited basis (paragraphs 289 to 294).

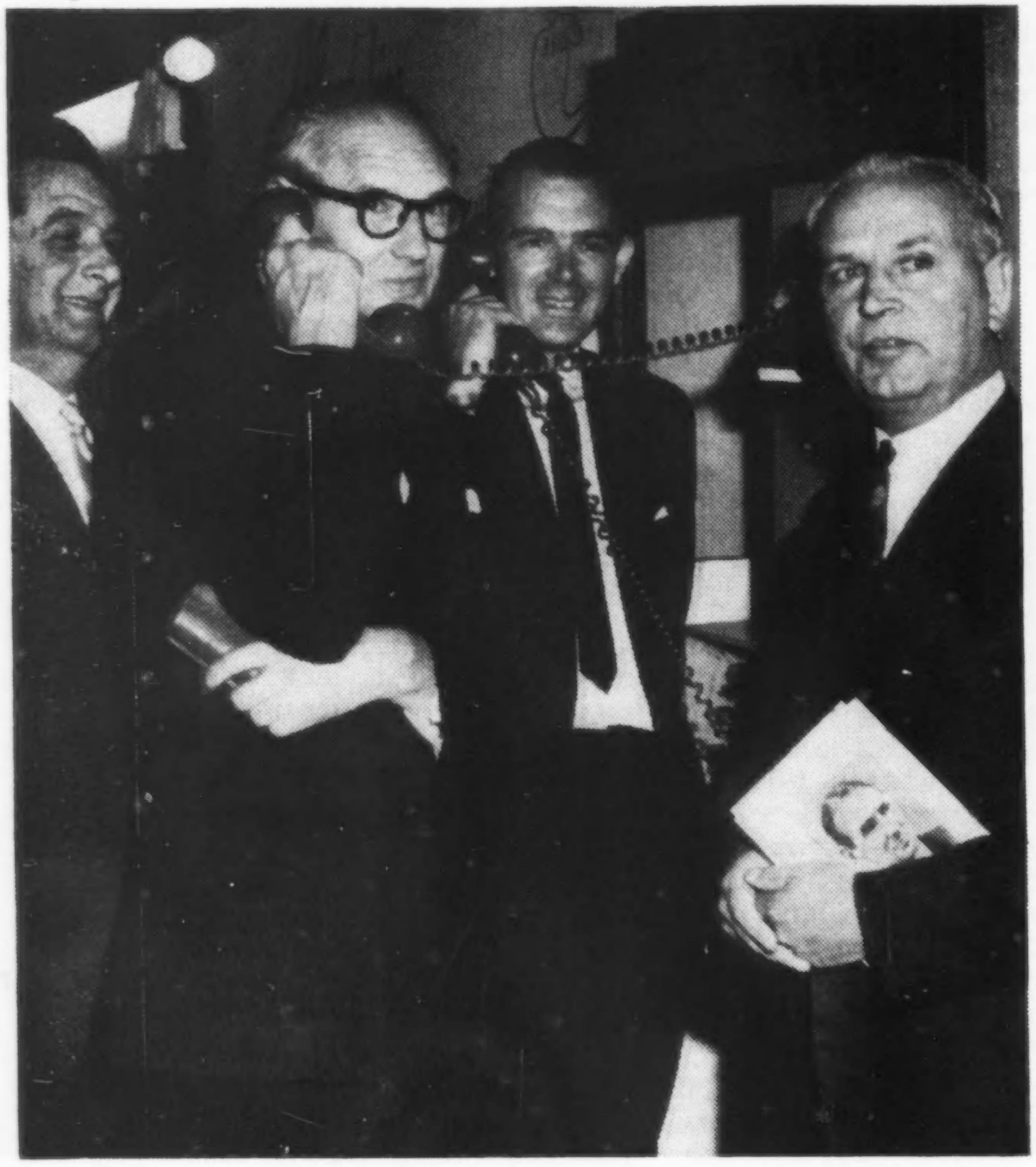
'The proposals are not confined to recommendations for investment expenditure. Certain urgently necessary improvements in port organisation must be undertaken, in particular in respect of the master porter system, to ensure that the persons responsible for the investment in and operation of port facilities have the right incentives to provide new facilities and to operate efficiently (paragraph 283). This reform will also have the desirable result of reducing the number of port employers. Recommendations are also made concerning early reform of certain charges. Moreover, port authorities will be expected to carry out a complete overhaul and reform of their charges structures in the next five years or so (paragraph 294).

'The Council believe that the proposals are satisfactorily balanced as between the various measures that can be taken quickly to ameliorate the situation in the ports, and also that a reasonable apportionment of improvements has been arrived at between the ports covered by the Interim Plan.

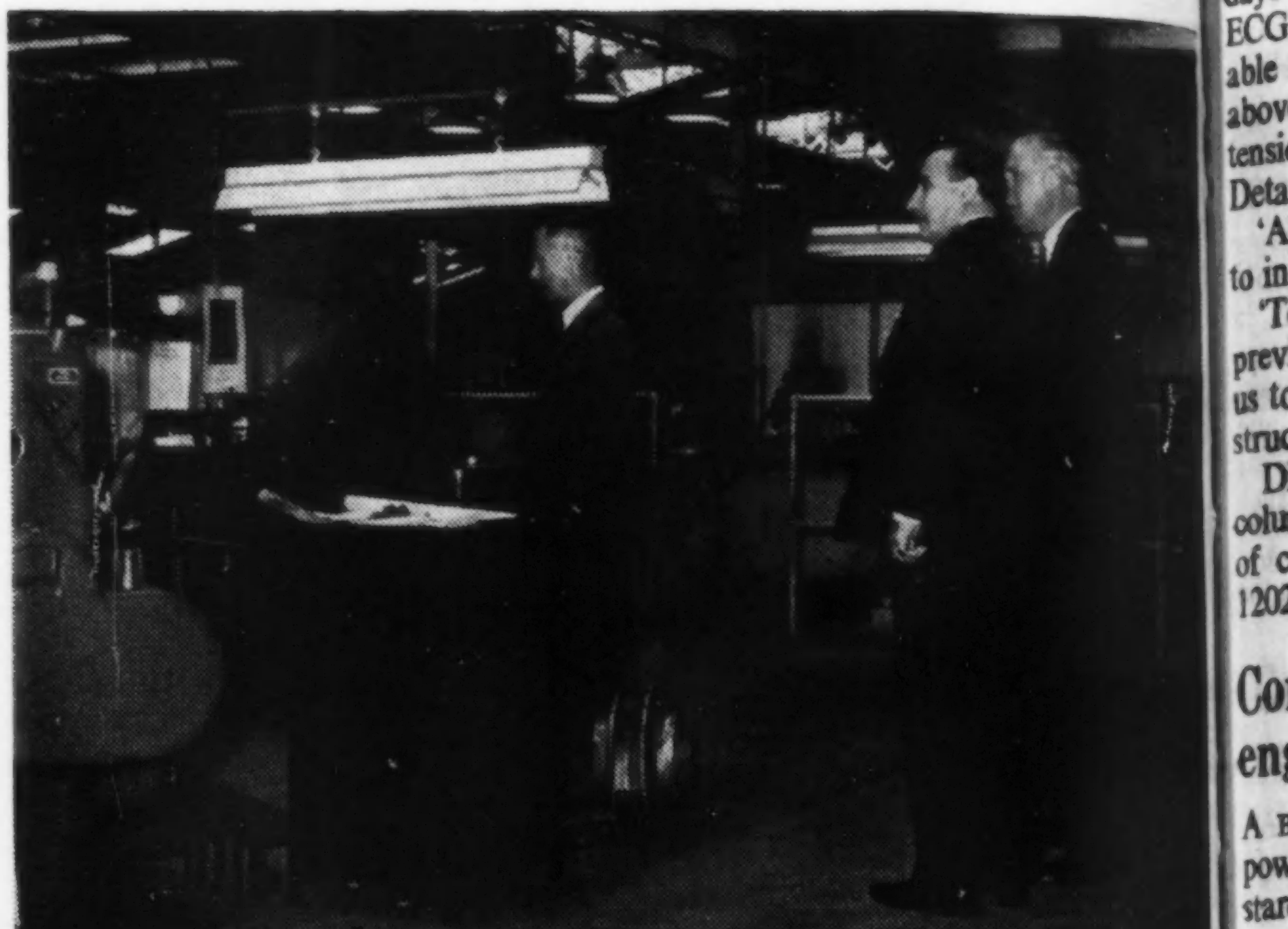
'The proposals contain, first and foremost, provisions to deal with the immediate pressure on London and Liverpool, which the Council are satisfied will increase and not diminish over at least the next decade. But the proposals also aim at bringing about major improvements in the Bristol Channel and Southampton, as well as improvements in Scotland and the North East; all this should minimise any risk that regional development would be hampered by inadequacies in the ports. The Interim Plan gives particular attention to the needs of deep sea general cargo but the proposals will also be helpful in respect of certain traffics with special needs: deeper berths will be provided for grain traffic, for example, and increases will be possible in the size of ore carrier that can be used at certain ports. The Interim Plan, however does not deal with the proposals for terminal facilities for iron ore in South Wales which have been the subject of a separate recommendation to the Minister. The Council believe that the proposals in the Interim Plan represent the first attempt ever made to co-ordinate measures for port improvements on a national basis.

'To avoid any misunderstanding it must be stressed that although the Council have put forward their proposals in the Interim Plan in the form of recommendations, it will nevertheless be for the port authorities concerned to prepare detailed schemes and submit them for consideration by the Minister and the Council in accordance with the provisions of the Harbours Act (paragraph 8).

'The Council's proposals may be divided into two groups. The first of these is the major new investment which will be necessary at London (Tilbury), Southampton (Western Dock Extension), Bristol (Portbury), Liverpool (north of Gladstone Dock) and Hull (King George Dock) in order to deal with the traffic expected in the early 1970's. The second group includes schemes which the Council also consider essential if the ports are to be capable of handling the steadily increasing traffic expected, particularly in the intervening period before the capacity provided for in these five major projects becomes available. The Council wish to emphasise that neither of these groups of proposals is of itself a complete answer to the future requirements for dry cargo berths in the period covered by this Interim Plan. Together they represent a level of investment likely to meet minimum requirements. The facilities at present under construction, such as those at Tilbury, will only serve to provide the headroom necessary so that other facilities may be taken out of use and refurbished, a process which may be expected to be fairly continuous in the case of the larger ports.'



Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, telephoning on the AEI Telecommunications Group stand at the recent Hartlepools Industrial Exhibition sponsored by the Hartlepools Joint Industrial Development Committee. From left to right are: Councillor C. R. Warner, the Mayor of West Hartlepool; Mr. Douglas Jay; Mr. B. W. Lawrence, AEI, Middlesbrough Office; and Mr. T. Leadbitter, MP.



Sir Norman Costar, High Commissioner for Britain in Trinidad, toured the Reading works of SPP, Sigmund Pulsometer Pumps, on July 19. SPP is Britain's largest manufacturer of centrifugal pumps. During his works' tour he spoke to Mr. James J. Darius, from Trinidad, a skilled centre lathe operator. From left to right are Mr. Darius, Sir Norman, Mr. Leslie Davies, managing director of SPP, and Mr. J. R. M. Rocke, vice-chairman of Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co. Ltd. SPP is a member company of the Booker Group.

Chancellor's statement on changes in the economy

In the House of Commons on July 27, Mr. James Callaghan, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced various measures affecting the economy. Details of changes in hire-purchase and credit sale agreements were given in last week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*, page 226. Those affecting the control of private building and civil engineering are given below.

The following is the text of that section of the Chancellor's statement which referred to trade and industry.

'In regard to private investment, the Government will introduce legislation instituting a licensing procedure to govern the starting dates of privately sponsored construction projects of the value of £100,000 or more with the exception only of housing projects and industrial building. The control will be made retrospective to all such projects for which no contracts have been entered into before the time of this announcement. Provision will be made for exempting projects in development districts and areas with high unemployment.

'It is further proposed to introduce control over office development in the Birmingham conurbation. An Order giving effect to this will be laid before Parliament as soon as possible after the Control of Office and Industrial Development Bill receives the Royal Assent. As my right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade has already announced, closer control over industrial building will also be introduced when this Bill becomes law. It will become necessary in the London and South Eastern, Midlands and Eastern Regions to obtain an industrial development certificate for industrial development exceeding 1,000 sq. ft.

'I have decided to reinforce the hire-purchase measures. As from tomorrow, the maximum repayment period of hire-purchase contracts will be reduced from three years to 30 months. This will apply to all goods which are now subject to hire purchase controls other than furniture, bedding, cookers and water heaters, for which the period will not be altered. The Government will consult immediately with the gas and electricity industries to secure a reduction in promotional expenditure.

'I propose to introduce some further changes in exchange control. The first concerns direct investment outside the sterling area. Hitherto, official exchange has been allowed in certain cases regarded as specially favourable for the balance of payments. For the time being no further approvals will be given for the use of official exchange in such cases. All approved projects will have to be financed with investment currency or by borrowing abroad.

'Another change concerns investment currency. I announced in the Budget that certain receipts of foreign currencies by residents of the United Kingdom which had hitherto been allowed to be sold as investment currency would in future be exchanged at the official rate. The same change will now be made in respect of certain other receipts, including the proceeds of life policies and the assets of immigrants redesignated as residents of the United Kingdom.

'Finally, I am asking the Bank of England to exercise more uniform control over borrowing in this country by companies registered here but controlled by non-residents of the sterling area.

'It is the Government's policy to limit to the greatest possible extent facilities for financing imports of manufactured goods for home consumption and imports of all kinds for stockbuilding. With the Government's approval, the Governor of the Bank of England has now written a further letter to the banks. It asks them to scrutinise with even greater care than they do already all requests for credit when there is *prima facie* evidence that to provide the finance would facilitate payments for imports.

'As regards prepayment for imports, at present payment for imports into this country may be made at any time between the date of contract and the date of arrival of the goods. In future, payments will not normally be allowed before the goods have been shipped. This should produce a useful once-for-all saving and help to check excessive purchases.

'If the exchange control measures I mentioned earlier are continued for a full year these together with this once-for-all saving, should produce a total saving in official exchange of at least £45 million over the next year.

'My right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade is introducing from Monday next a further improvement in the Export Credit Guarantee Department bank guarantee facility, by reducing the qualifying contract value from £50,000 to £25,000.

'Arrangements are also being made to reduce the cost of shorter-term credit. This will affect a much larger volume of exports, and help many more companies. For shorter-term credits of at least 30 days and less than two years, guaranteed unconditionally by the ECGD, the banks have agreed in principle to make finance available at Bank Rate. This compares with rates of around 1 per cent above Bank Rate at present. The scheme will involve a large extension of the ECGD's unconditional bank gurantee facility. Details will be announced as soon as possible.

'Also in this field of exports, urgent action will also be taken to increase efficiency in the docks and to improve access to them.

'Together with the other measures the Government have taken previously, these further steps will reinforce our position and enable us to continue with the tasks of balancing our payments and reconstructing the economy.'

Discussion of the measures is reported in *Hansard*, July 27, columns 232-241. A debate on the economic situation on a motion of censure, was also held on August 2, (*Hansard*, columns 1070-1202).

Control of private building and civil engineering

A BILL will be introduced in the next session of Parliament, empowering the Minister of Public Building and Works to control the start of work on projects in the private sector. This interim ban on starts does not apply to housing, or to industrial buildings as defined by Section 21 of the Local Employment Act, 1960. Projects in these categories may go ahead without reference to the Ministry of Public Building and Works.

The ban does not apply in development districts as defined in the list published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 16, and will not apply to any additions which may be made to this list in future.

Apart from these exceptions, the ban applies to all projects for which no contract had been entered into before the announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the afternoon of July 27, and effects projects for which the estimated total cost (excluding land) is £100,000 or more. During the period until the new legislation is passed work may start on a project provided a construction contract had been entered into at the time of the announcement.

Repairs and maintenance are, and will be, exempt from control. Alterations to existing buildings will be exempt, provided that there is no change of user.

In cases of mixed development – e.g. a block of flats with shops on the ground floor – the total cost of the project will be the operative figure. If the total cost is £100,000 or over and if any part of the work is in a prohibited category the whole project comes within the ban.

Development of agricultural and horticultural exports

THE POSSIBILITY of establishing an export group to co-ordinate and develop the export effort of the agricultural and horticultural industries was discussed at a recent meeting between Mr. Frederick Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; Mr. E. C. Redhead, Minister of State (Overseas), Board of Trade; and representatives of the industries concerned. The meeting was called to discuss the Government's measures to assist exports and to see what could be done to ensure that agriculture and horticulture made full use of them. It was agreed to set up a comprehensive export group, and that ways and means of doing so should be further explored between Departments and the interests concerned.

European co-operation in advanced technology

THE DISCUSSIONS and proposals of industrial and scientific leaders from 14 European countries attending a Conference on European Co-operation in Advanced Technology are contained in a report published by the United Kingdom Council of the European Movement. The Conference, which was arranged by the Council, considered aircraft and aero-space research, nuclear energy for civil uses, computers and process control, and legal and fiscal problems of European co-operation. Copies of the report, price 10s., may be obtained from the Council at 38-39 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

Anglo-Swedish economic conference

THE SWEDISH Employers' Confederation and the Swedish TUC, with the support of the Swedish Government, have invited a British party of economists, businessmen, trades unionists and officials to visit Sweden for a private conference on the general theme of 'economic policies for growth and governmental and industrial action to promote growth'. The conference will take place at Yxtaholm, Sweden, from August 23 to 25. The 13-man British team is being led by Sir Robert Shone, Director-General, National Economic Development Office.

New EFTA Secretary-General appointed

THE European Free Trade Association Council have appointed Sir John Coulson as Secretary-General of EFTA in succession to Mr. Frank E. Figgures who is returning to British Government Service. Sir John who will take up his appointment on November 1 has been Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Administration at the Foreign Office since 1963. He has been closely connected with the efforts to create a wide integrated European market, first during the Paris negotiations of 1957-58 and later in the negotiations in Stockholm, in 1959, which led to the signing of the Stockholm Convention and the establishment of EFTA in 1960.

Changes at NRDC

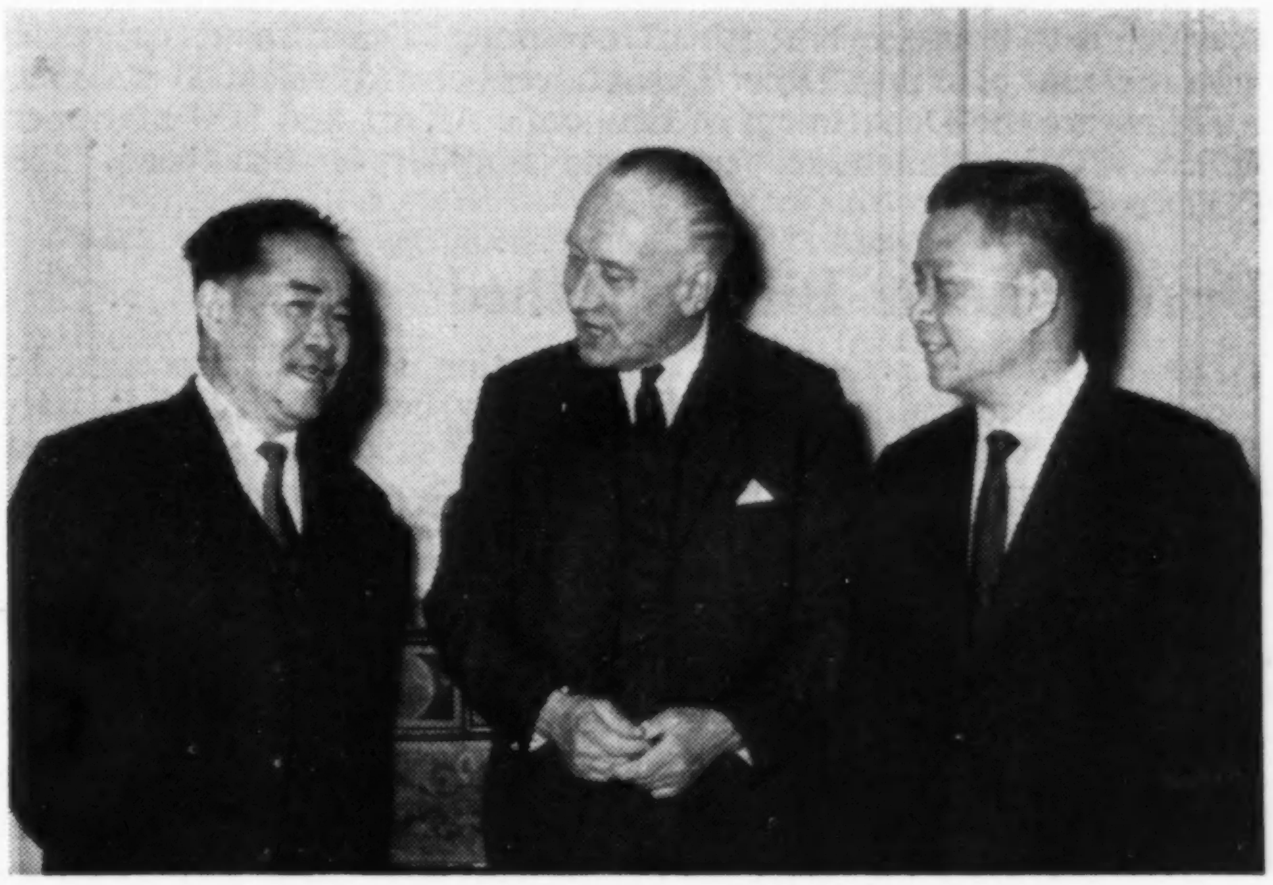
In an announcement on July 2, the NRDC stated that the Development of Inventions Act 1965 came into effect on July 2 and its main provisions have been given wide publicity. It may be regarded as an endorsement by Parliament of the work of the National Research Development Corporation to date. The extensions of the Corporation's terms of reference and borrowing powers (to £25 million) have enabled it to put into effect the expansion necessary to achieve the new objectives envisaged for it. Planning for the expansion was put in hand while the Bill was being processed through its successive stages, so that it has been possible to give early effect to reorganization and new appointments.

The executive work of the Corporation is now divided between two Departments – of Engineering and of Applied Science – each headed by a Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive.

A new Department of Planning and Policy Co-ordination is headed by the Deputy Managing Director as Chief Executive.

A new service department has been set up to advise on commercial matters and to be responsible for financial progressing of projects; it is headed by the Controller of Commercial Services.

The existing professional service groups have been reorganized under the Secretary who is now also styled Controller of Professional Services. Two new sections have been formed: Information and Public Relations Services and a Private Inventor section (see *Board of Trade Journal*, July 23, pages 175/176).



Members of a delegation from the China National Machinery Import-Export Corporation, are visiting the United Kingdom, and Mr. Edward Redhead (centre), Minister of State (Overseas), Board of Trade, was host at a reception in London on July 28 in honour of Mr. Chen Yang, Deputy Director of the Corporation. The Minister of State is seen here with Mr. Chen Yang on his left, and with Mr. Li-Meng Hou, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the Charge d'Affaires of the People's Republic of China in London. Mr. Chen Yang also had a meeting with Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, on July 16.

The Northern Stock Exchange Association

THE new Northern Stock Exchange Association came into operation on August 2. Its members are the members of the Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Oldham and Sheffield stock exchanges. The members of these nine stock exchanges are now organized as Local Associations of members of the new stock exchange.

The Board of Trade on July 26 made the Companies (Stock Exchange) Order 1965. It came into operation on August 2 1965 and was published as a Statutory Instrument on Friday, July 30.

The Order provides that the Northern Stock Exchange Association shall be a prescribed stock exchange for the purposes of the provisions of Section 38, 39, 417 and 418 of the Companies Act 1948, and that the Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Sheffield exchanges shall cease to be prescribed stock exchanges. (Liverpool and Manchester were prescribed for all four sections, and Newcastle and Sheffield for Sections 38 and 417.)

Sections 38 and 417 provide that the requirements as to the matters to be stated and the reports to be set out in a prospectus shall not apply to the issue of a prospectus or form of application relating to shares or debentures which are or are to be in all respects uniform with shares or debentures previously issued and for the time being dealt in or quoted on a prescribed stock exchange.

Sections 39 and 418 relax the prospectus provisions set out in the Fourth Schedule to the Act where a certificate of exemption is given by a prescribed stock exchange.

Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England

MR. DOUGLAS JAY, President of the Board of Trade, has appointed Mr. James Stanley Heaton to be a member of the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England as from August 1. Mr. Heaton is a member of two Yorkshire accountancy firms, a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants for England and Wales and a member of the Council of that Institute. His appointment to the Management Corporation fills the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Richard Yeabsley.

COI in Manchester

THE NORTH WESTERN Regional Office of the Central Office of Information moved on July 23 to Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester 1, which is to house several other Government Departments connected with regional planning. Other Departments already installed at Sunley Building are the Department of Economic Affairs and HM Stationery Office. COI's Manchester telephone number is Blackfriars 2286 (STD code: 061).

Draft Patents Bill published

A DRAFT BILL to provide patent protection for new processes for the manufacture of medicines has recently been published in Italy. An English translation of the Bill may be inspected in the Patent Office Library Annexe, Chancery House, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

INDUSTRIAL FILM CATALOGUE

A new (1964–65) *edition of the Central Office of Information industrial catalogue* Films for Industry *has been published. It contains* 793 *films and* 43 *filmstrips, which are available from the Central Film Library and its branch libraries in Scotland and Wales. The films and filmstrips listed – including* 182 *new films,* 112 *of them British – are intended for instruction and training and for the promotion of industrial productivity, health and safety. The films are selected with the help of an advisory panel on which both sides of industry are represented, in addition to some Government departments and sponsored bodies. The Board of Trade is a member of this panel.*

The catalogue is available from the Central Film Library, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, London, W3. Price 4s. post free.

United States: U.K. Scientific Mission reports

THE UNITED KINGDOM Scientific Mission in Washington has prepared the following reports:

The World's Largest Earth Moving Machinery (Report No. 65/37). June 1965, 4 pages.	An extremely large earth moving plant is being used for the construction of the Oroville Dam in California. This uses modern ideas of excavation, conveying and transport of bulk material by unit trains and is applicable to moving of other forms of material, such as coal for power stations.
1965 American Power Conference – Air Pollution from Electric Generating Stations (Report No. 65/38). June 1965, 10 pages.	A summary of papers given at the conference on the methods of reducing pollution including processes for removing sulphur from coal, electrical precipitators for removing it from the stack gases, and the use of very high stacks at the power stations. Regulations to control the use of coal could cause a serious rise in the cost of producing electric power.
1965 American Power Conference – Some Developments in Electric Power (Report No. 65/44). July 1965, 11 pages.	A summary of papers given at the conference on the use of energy, availability of large electric generating plants, economics of power from fossil and nuclear fuels and some notes on the status of nuclear power.
Total Electric Energy Concept (Report No. 65/45). July 1965, 6 pages.	A report describing a symposium on the total electric energy concept in which all power including that for heating is generated on the site. The cases discussed are: 1. On site generation using total energy sources. 2. Total electrical power concept. 3. Emergency gas turbine alternator system.

Copies of the reports can be seen in the Board of Trade Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7066). The Library can supply copies of the reports on payments of a photocopying charge of 1s. per page.

Designing domestic appliances for safety

HOW FAR can safety be 'built in' to an appliance? How much provision can a manufacturer be expected to make in his appliances for misuse? Are there significant gaps in the frame-work of published British Standards for domestic equipment?

These and other aspects of 'designing for safety' are the concern of the Advisory Committee on Personal Safety of the British Standards Institution. Set up in 1960 to bring together people with special experience and knowledge of safety matters, the committee's main job is to ensure that the safety aspects of equipment and appliances used in or around the home are propertly catered for by British Standards. By analysing accident trends, examining statistics – and drawing on their own detailed and informed experience – members of the committee are often able to pinpoint the dangers ahead, too, and to suggest areas where further standards action is needed.

One of the committee's most difficult problems is to decide what degree of safety should be inherent in an appliance, and what precautions may reasonably be left to the good sense of the user.

In a short report recently published by BSI, *Safety principles in domestic appliances and equipment,* the commitee outlines the main principles on which it bases its decisions. It makes interesting and informative reading – not only for manufacturers, retailers and users of domestic equipment, but also for those who are in any way responsible for the education, training or welfare of users.

Single copies of the report are available free from BSI Sales Branch, 2 Park Street, London, W.1. Bulk orders should be addressed to the Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Personal Safety at the same address. Please quite the number PD 5522 when ordering.

Weights and Measures (Ballast, Agricultural Liming Materials etc.) Regulations 1965

THE BOARD OF TRADE have made the Weights and Measures (Ballast, Agricultural Liming Materials etc.) Regulations 1965. These amend the Weights and Measures (Ballast) Regulations 1963. (SI1963/1890) which relate to the construction, testing etc. of cubic measures for measuring ballast. To bring those into line with relevant provisions of the Weights and Measures Act 1963 which came into operation on July 31, the amendments are:

(a) substitute for the former definition of ballast the new and more comprehensive definition given in paragraph 1 of Schedule 5 to the Act;

(b) apply to cubic measures for materials covered by Part III to Schedule 7 of the Act (agricultural liming materials, agricultural salt and inorganic fertilizers) the same requirements as already apply to cubic measures for ballast; and

(c) bring Scotland within the scope of the amended Regulations.

The requirements of the regulations with respect to materials and principles of construction came into force on July 31, but the date on which it will become unlawful to use cubic measures which have not been tested and stamped is deferred in Scotland for measures for ballast as well as for measures for the other materials until July 31, 1966 and deferred until then for these latter measures in England and Wales as well as in Scotland. Inspectors of weights and measures can of course proceed in the meantime with testing and stamping these measures as and when the measures are submitted to them.

The Regulations are contained in Statutory Instrument 1965 No. 1465. Copies can be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or branches price 6d. each (or 9d. by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1).

Notes:

1. The definition of 'ballast' in the Weights and Measures (Ballast) Regulations 1963 is that given in the Weights and Measures Act 1936. This Act will be repealed on July 31, 1965 by the Weights and Measures Act 1963 and replaced by Schedule 5 to the latter Act, which defines 'ballast' more comprehensively.
2. The 1963 Act did not extend to Scotland, and neither will parts of Schedule 5 of the 1963 Act until the Board of Trade extend it by making an order under paragraph 11; but paragraph 4 of that Schedule and paragraph 3 of Part III of Schedule 7 will on and after July 31, 1965 prohibit throughout England, Scotland and Wales the use for trade, as a cubic measure for the relevant materials, of any receptacle not conforming to requirements prescribed by the Board of Trade.

BEAMA guide to UK electrical industry's overseas trade

THE LATEST comprehensive guide to the British Electrical Industry's overseas trade has been published by The British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association. Entitled 'Territorial Analysis of UK Exports and Imports, 1962-1964', the publication is divided into two sections covering imports and exports with a separate introduction to each.

The export section of the Analysis shows the value of exports from this country to their different destinations, and is broken down under different product headings covering each division of the industry. The import section is laid out in a similar way, and tables in both sections bring together all of the available information on imports and exports.

The publication is available from the Information Division, The BEAMA, 8 Leicester Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. Price £2 2s. 0d.

EFTA INFORMATION CENTRE

The Board of Trade maintains an EFTA Information Centre to disseminate information about European Free Trade Association activities and to deal with general inquiries and advise on sources of more detailed information. Inquirers interested in any aspect of EFTA who do not know where to begin seeking information are invited to contact the EFTA Information Centre, Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. (*Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 2479/2480).

The Confederation of British Industry

THE Supplemental Royal Charter establishing the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) came into effect on July 30 superseding the original Charter granted to the Federation of British Industries (FBI). The FBI has now ceased to exist although this does not affect the validity of any contract executed under the original Charter. Arrangements are in hand for the formal winding up of the National Association of British Manufacturers (NABM) and the British Employers' Confederation (BEC).

Sir Maurice Laing, former President of the BEC, is the first President of the CBI and Mr. John Davies the first Director-General. Sir Peter Runge, the last President of the FBI, is a Vice-President of the CBI. Sir Norman Kipping, the last Director-General of the FBI, has relinquished office. Mr. Leslie Jenkins, the last President of the NABM, becomes a Vice-President of the CBI. Mr. Harry Gray, the last Director of the NABM, is now Director of Regions of the CBI. Mr. Douglas Taylor, who has been acting as Director of the BEC following the retirement last June of Sir George Pollock, now assumes duty as Director of Labour and Social Affairs in the CBI.

All communications which would have been addressed to the FBI, BEC or NABM should now be sent to: the Confederation of British Industry, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Whitehall 6711; Telegraphic Address: Cobustry, London, S.W.1).

BTA to stage second study course for travel trade executives

THE BRITISH Travel Association is to stage a second study course for executives in the British travel trade. This decision follows the success of a similar course organized by the Association in 1964. The course – which will be limited to 40 participants – will be held at the BTA Training Centre, Southall, Middlesex, on the weekends of October 1-3 and November 1-7.

It will be designed for executives in the first ten years of their careers who might be expected to eventually occupy senior positions in the travel industry. Participants are being invited from the hotel, catering, and transport industries; travel agencies; local authority publicity and planning departments; and advertising agencies handling large transport, hotel or resort accounts.

Applications for membership of the course can be obtained from the Conference Officer, British Travel Association, 239-243 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1.

BRS Parcels Ltd., new tariff

BRS PARCELS have now issued their new tariff giving effect to the decision, following consultation with the Government, that the increases previously proposed should be reduced.

The revised tariff introduced on August 1 shows that these reductions are of the order of one-third throughout the scale, as already announced in principle, but as was explained previously, the proportional increase remains higher where parcels weighing only a few pounds are concerned and lower on the heavier categories.

This higher proportional increase reflects the relative costs involved in handling small packages as compared with heavier consignments where comparatively greater productivity in movement can be achieved.

Southern firm's employees to visit NE

FOSTER WHEELER LTD., of Egham, Surrey, are sending 30 employees and their wives to West Hartlepool by charter plane on August 26 to see 'if they like the look of their probable new home'. The company are to build a new factory at West Hartlepool, and key jobs are being offered to Egham men prepared to move north.

During the visit the party will view sample houses and other local amenities.

The Foster Wheeler project at West Hartlepool is likely to provide employment for up to 600 men.

Indications of quantity on pre-packed goods

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that they have made the Weights and Measures (Exemption) Order, 1965 (SI 1965 No. 1512). The effect of this Order will be as described in a notice on page 8 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 2, 1965, which announced that the draft of the Order had been laid before Parliament.

In order, however, to dispel any doubts about the combined effects of this Order and the Weights and Measures (Marking) Regulations, 1964 (S.I. 1964 No. 1140) see notice on page 217, the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 31, 1964); it now seems desirable to recapitulate that with respect to pre-packed goods required to bear indications of quantity by the Weights and Measures Act, 1963, the position now established is as follows:

(1) **Food Items (Schedule 4 of the Act).** The Exemption Order makes no difference: the Act continues to require indications of quantity irrespective of the date when the goods left the premises at which they were packed. Moreover, unless they left those premises before July 31, 1965, they must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Marking Regulations; and after July 31, 1966, they will, in any event, be required to be so marked.

(2) **Non-food Items (Schedule 7 of the Act).** The Exemption Order makes no difference **except** in the case where the relevant goods had already left the premises where they were packed before July 31, 1965: in that case the Order gives one year's deferment – i.e. until July 31, 1966 – before the Act will require goods to bear any indication of quantity. Thereafter, however, these items as well as the food items will be required to be marked in the manner prescribed by the Marking Regulations.

The Board of Trade have **no** intention in relation to any goods of deferring any marking requirement of either the Regulations or the Act beyond July 31, 1966.

Application for the renewal of an existing drawback scheme

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the continuation, after December 31, 1965, of drawback facilities for the following imported material when used in making the exported goods described:

Imported Material

Woven fabric, whether or not proofed, of cotton or of cotton and man-made fibre.

Exported Goods

Rainproof garments; namely, raincoats, jackets, trousers, over-trousers, skirts and headgear.

Any interested party wishing to support or oppose this application should do so in writing to the Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than August 23, 1965.

The Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 6) Order, 1965

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 6) Order 1965 which provides for the allowance of drawback of import duty on imported whale meat used in the manufacture for export of canned animal foodstuffs.

The Order came into operation on August 4 and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1965 No. 1462. Copies are obtainable direct from HM Stationery Office.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by August 20, 1965.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.35	Mepenzolate bromide .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1965	6718
29.35	Piperidolate hydrochloride	As in previous column .	December 31, 1965	6719
39.01	Styrenated, alkyd resins, uncompounded, having a softening point not less than 71° centigrade and not more than 77° centigrade when determined by the Institute of Petroleum method 58/65, and having a penetration of not less 15 and not more than 20 when determined by Institute of Petroleum method 49/63.	—	December 31, 1965	8731
87.06	Parts of motor vehicles, being iron or steel castings, the following: Brackets (spring and shock absorber) of a weight of not less than 7 lb. each. Brake shoes of a weight of not less than 17 lb. each. Differential carriers of a weight of not less than 70 lb. each. Differential casings of a weight of not less than 20 lb. each. Differential covers of a weight of not less than 34 lb. each. Gear carriers of a weight of not less than 60 lb. each. Gear housings of a weight of not less than 24 lb. each. Hubs of a weight of not less than 50 lb. each. Steering boxes of a weight of not less than 25 lb. each.	—	December 31, 1965	8730

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

THE 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel, hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and exports. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business, on application to Room F57, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146).

Advance Factories in Wales

BETWEEN 1945 and 1948 the Wales and Monmouthshire Industrial Estates Co. Ltd. built for the Board of Trade 49 standard factories in advance of demand. Thirty-nine measured 32,000 sq. ft. in area, ten (the Grenfell factories) measured 25,000 sq. ft. Of these, one (now extended to 29,000 sq. ft.) is immediately available: it is at Ponthenry, Carmarthenshire.

Since 1960 the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Wales has built six factories in advance of demand: five were in Development Districts, the sixth being located in Central Wales at Aberystwyth.

All six attracted customers before completion: three were doubled in size at once, and one is being extended now for initial occupation: one is being purchased on mortgage terms: to one, a production extension of 44,000 sq. ft. is now being built; to another, an extension of 47,000 sq. ft. is approved and in the planning stage.

Now a new programme is announced. Five more standard units are scheduled for building in Wales in 1965. Of these one, at Welshpool in Central Wales, has already found its tenant. The remainder are as follows: North Wales Development Districts, Llangefni and Pwllheli; South Wales Development Districts, Pontardulais and Milford Haven.

Work has already started at Llangefni, and at Welshpool: elsewhere sites are being acquired.

These factories will be standard units of 10,000 sq. ft. The specification is as follows:

Standard 10,000 sq. ft. factory

The building consists of a steel framed production area with brick and block 11-inch cavity external walls, granolithic finished reinforced concrete floor and roof of three equal spans with steel portal frames covered with asbestos cement sandwich-type sheeting. Daylighting provided by translucent sheeting. Height to eaves 14 ft. 0 in., height to underside of valley beam approximately 11 ft. 9 in. Area of production space 7,907 sq. ft.

A flat roof office block is provided consisting of three offices with ancillary corridors and entrance hall, male and female staff toilets and a small tea preparation room. The ceiling height is 8 ft. 6 in. approximately, floor finish – PVC tiles, entrance hall feature local stone, rubble walling and glazed tiling. Roof – precast concrete slabs with asphalt covering and solar reflecting tile finish. Area – approximately 1,260 sq .ft.

Works toilet and cloakroom annexe and boilerhouse of brick and flat roof construction similar to the office block, granolithic finished reinforced concrete floors. Height – approximately 8 ft. 6 in. Area – approximately 900 sq. ft.

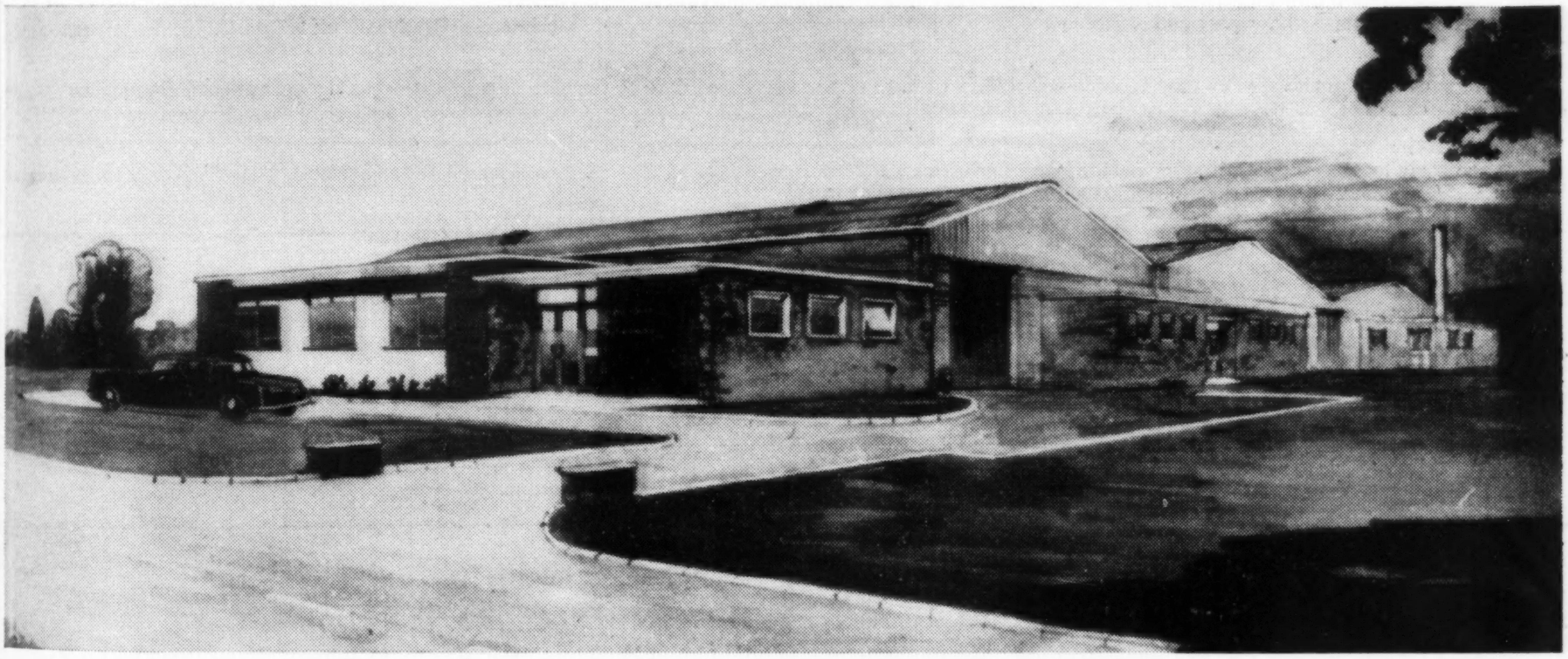
Heating of production area is by means of unit heaters with appropriate ventilators. Heating of offices and cloakrooms by pipes and radiators. Boiler, either coal or oil-fired low-pressure hot water. Adequate artificial lighting points will be provided. Normal services of electricity, water and gas (if available) brought into factory.

This design is capable of immediate extension by 100 per cent and thus forms the basis of a standard 20,000 sq. ft. factory as well. Where required, workers' canteen space can be added and further extensions can be added within the capacity of the site.

These factories are suitable to a wide range of medium and light industries: they are available on lease for 21 years at attractive rentals, or for purchase (with the benefit of 25 per cent capital grant if purchased before completion). Machinery grants, 'depreciation holiday' and BOTAC loans are available.

The same facilities are available to the occupiers of purpose-built factories in the Development Districts: factories recently completed by IEMCW range between 650,000 sq. ft. and 5,000 sq. ft.

Inquiries to: Commercial Manager, Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Wales, Treforest Industrial Estate, Pontypridd, Glamorgan, or to any office of the Board of Trade.



Artist's impression of one of the 10,000 *sq. ft. factories shortly to be built in advance of demand in Wales.*

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Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPT.)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 10	Plant and equipment and miscellaneous stores including radial and other drilling machines, planing and slotting machines,	Ordnance Disposal Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).

broaching machines, shapers, lathes, woodworking machines, welding transformers, crawler cranes, Priestman 'Panther' crawler excavator, forklift truck, wireless and electronic equipment, Frigidaire and Pressed Steel refrigeration spares, ironmongers stores, portable, pneumatic and electric hand tools, outboard motors and spares, MT spares, BD trousers and blouses, khaki greatcoats, drill jackets, trousers and shorts, men's and women's raincoats, boots and shoes, blankets, carpets, cotton and wool rags, old tentage, old canvas, large quantity furniture, curtaining, etc.

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 26	Plant, technical and miscellaneous stores including 57 Lister and Pax diesel	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Wem, Shropshire	Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), Welsh Bridge, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 53131).

generator sets, charging sets, power units, CAV fuel pumps and injectors, crankshafts and bearings, 50,000 carbon brushes, diesel-engined air compressor T/M, foam generating plants, semi-rotary pumping sets, rubber and canvas water hose, flexible drives, 500 desk telephones, 3,300 rotary transformers, microphone receivers headgear, amplifiers RF, recording bridges, aerial kits, 40 wireless sets AR88, 90 reception sets, teleprinter equipment, power leads, cable connectors, LT electric cable, 28 platform scales with dials, weighing machines, Lister and Lancing & Bagnall tractors, flat trailers, wheels and tyres, portable saws, mine detectors, lead acid batteries, differential pumps, 10,250 telescopes, periscopes and prisms, survey equipment, 3,000 measuring tapes, theodolites and telescopic levels, instrument stands, range finders, clinometers, folding map boards, prismatic and marching compasses, 750 prismatic binoculars, Baldwin light meter, oscilloscopes, predictor equipment, 10,000 electric lanterns, hand torches, 700 watches and a large quantity of miscellaneous spares.

Catalogues for the sales shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale. Price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPT.)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Sept. 8	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs (AFD1), 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).
Sept. 16	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood.	Brady & Son (AFD1), 17 Warren Street, Stockport. (Tel. Stockport 2252).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*).

TENDER SALES

Tenders invited for the purchase of packing cases (various sizes, 56 ft. x 8 ft x 15 ft. – 19 ft. x 4 ft. x 4 ft.) at Sealand, Chester. Apply to Ministry of Defence (AFC.19a (Air)), Turnstile House, London, W.C.1, for tender forms.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday July 30, 1965.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
				BRITISH	
Sunday Thoughts Series 14:					
No. 7 – The Long View	Br/E 30550	3	July 26	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Religious Films Ltd.
No. 8 – It Does Make Life Easier	Br/E 30551	3	July 26	" "	" "
No. 9 – Safe Landing	Br/E 30552	3	July 26	" "	" "
Mining Review No. 12 – 18th Year	Br/E 30553	11	July 27	" "	National Coal Board
Look at Life Series 26:					
Down Town	Br/E 30554	9	July 28	" "	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.
Carousella	Br/E 30555	28	July 29	Planet Film Distributors Ltd.	Mithras Films Ltd.
Help!.	Br/E 30556	90	July 29	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	Walter Shenson Films Ltd., and Subafilms Ltd.
The Big Job	Br/E 30559	88	July 30	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Adder Productions Ltd.
Mozambique	Br/E 30560	97	July 30	British Lion Films Ltd.	Towers of London (Films) Ltd.
Movietone News 1885A	Br/E 30378	8	July 30	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1886	Br/E 30379	8	July 30	" "	" "
Pathe News 65-60	Br/E 30458	8	July 30	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 65-61	Br/E 30459	8	July 30	" "	" "
				FOREIGN	
The Play	F 30549	8	July 26	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Zagreb Films, Zagreb, Yugoslavia
Loving Couples	F 30557	108	July 30	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Sandrew, Stockholm
The Happiness (Le Bonheur)	F 30558	79	July 30	" "	Parc Films, Paris
Beauties By Night	F 30561	85	July 30	Sebricon Production Ltd,	R.G.R. Cinematografica, Rome

NOTE:

The particulars of the film 'The Golden Goddess of Rio Beni' (F 30341) registered on May 28, 1965, have been corrected to include the additional makers: Comptoir Français du Film, Paris, and Procensa, Madrid.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,984	—	15,988	15,258	15,258	9,074	3,478	922	688	591	1,205				
1960	109	112	114	110	109	98	119	110	127	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	112	114	122	116	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	113	115	127	123	113	100	128	119	131	141	124	+ 76	+ 33	+22	+14
1963	118	119	134	129	118	103	132	108	140	146	133	+177	+ 89	+29	+55
1964	124	128	144	138	123	106	153	121	164	184	153	+482	+332	+44	+47
1963															
4th quarter	122	124	138	132	120	105	142	109	151	168	145	+121	+ 61	+23	+35
1964															
1st quarter	123	127	141	136	123	105	148	116	156	176	152	+ 87	+ 79	+ 2	+ 3
2nd quarter	123	128	142	136	121	105	151	121	155	184	149	+164	+126	+ 5	+12
3rd quarter	124	128	145	139	123	106	155	121	169	188	153	+123	+ 77	+ 6	+17
4th quarter	126	130	147	141	124	107	160	128	174	186	158	+108	+ 50	+31	+15
1965															
1st quarter	128	132	150	145	126	108	160	139	162	187	161	+52	+ 49	— 6	+ 6
1964															
December	..	132	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965															
January	..	133	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	132	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	130	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	131*	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	132*	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change			
	at 1958 prices													at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,836	3,250	
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—275
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	119	117	— 22
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	121	120	+ 90
1963	135	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	130	130	+ 96
1964	161	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	362	—140	..	221	+77	..	149	136	—374
1963																
4th quarter	135	117	122·1	+2·1	106·1	121·8	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	137	133	— 1
1964																
1st quarter	140	121	123·2	+1·5	107·9	123·2	146·0	445	— 5	+42	182	+25	— 5	146	135	— 77
2nd quarter	148	124	125·5	+2·8	107·8	124·2	147·7	355	— 90	—58	230	+48	+33	148	135	—102
3rd quarter	154	113	126·5	+4·3	108·6	125·0	149·4	311	— 44	—34	242	+12	+ 6	148	134	—110
4th quarter	161	124	127·6	+4·5	109·9	126·3	150·9	336	+ 25	+50	228	—14	—34	149	139	— 85
1965																
1st quarter	167*	121*	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·6	353	+ 17	+42	233	+ 5	— 5	143	141	+ 6
2nd quarter			132·0	+5·2	111·0*	129·0*	155·8	293	— 60	—58	288	+55	+33	152	141	
1964																
December	161	124	128·3	+4·8	109·4	126·8	152·1	337	— 1	— 1	222	— 8	—11	149	146	..
1965																
January	162*	123*	128·7	+4·6	109·2	127·9	153·2	363	+ 26	+41	221	— 1	— 1	145	136	..
February	165*	122*	128·7	+4·5	109·8	128·3	153·4	356	— 7	+ 2	229	+ 8	+ 6	138	144	..
March	167*	121*	129·1	+4·4	110·0	128·8	154·2	341	— 15	—19	249	+20	+10	147	143	..
April	167*	123*	131·6	+5·5	110·9*	128·8*	155·1	313	— 28	—20	274	+25	+14	149	143	..
May	168*	123*	132·1	+5·1	111·3*	129·0*	155·9	297	— 16	—23	287	+13	+ 9	157	140	..
June			132·4	+4·9	110·9*	129·1*	156·5	268	— 29	—33	302	+15	+13	148	139	
July								264*	— 4*	—15	296	— 6	+ 3			

† Not seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

United Kingdom trade in the second quarter and first half 1965

(Provisional figures for United Kingdom trade in June were published in the Board of Trade Journal *of July 16 and 23: this quarterly article provides a more detailed analysis of trends).*

Summary

EXPORTS IN the first half of 1965 were on average 4 per cent higher by value than in 1964, though the strong growth earlier this year has not continued in recent months. Imports have fluctuated markedly in the first half of this year due to special factors, but on average they have been 1 per cent less than last year despite continued growth in the home economy. The higher exports and moderate fall in imports have contributed to the sharp reduction in the trade deficit in the first half-year to a little over half the average rate in 1964.

United Kingdom Trade

TABLE 1(A)
TOTALS
Seasonally adjusted values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Trade balance
1964	368	475	13	—46
1964 1st quarter	367	469	12	—42
2nd quarter	365	477	13	—48
3rd quarter	363	476	14	—52
4th quarter	377	478	13	—42
1965 January	369	465	14	—31
February	390	440	14	+10
March	388	469	13	—18
April	387	477	13	—30*
May	379	501	13	—56*
June	376	472	14	—33*
1965 1st quarter	383	458	13	—13
2nd quarter	381	485	13	—40*
1st half	382	471	13	—26*

* Estimated.

TABLE 1(B)
TOTALS
Recorded Values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1964 1st quarter	371·4	474·4	12·8
2nd quarter	377·5	480·8	13·1
3rd quarter	338·7	460·4	12·0
4th quarter	383·2	484·9	13·3
1965 1st quarter	373·9	464·8	13·6
2nd quarter	401·7	487·0	14·0
April	405·8	473·8	13·8
May	393·9	505·5	13·6
June	401·0	484·6	14·4

Trade balance

The uneven arrival of imports is reflected in the monthly and quarterly figures for the trade balance. The low deficit of £13 million a month in the first quarter was partly due to imports from the United States being delayed because of dock strikes and partly to imports of chargeable goods held back in anticipation of a cut in the temporary import charge. The increase in the trade deficit to £40 million a month in the second quarter was largely due to the same factors and especially to the sharp influx of imports after the import charge was reduced from 15 to 10 per cent at the end of April. For the half-year as a whole, the average deficit was £26 million a month, compared with £46 million a month during 1964.

Exports

Exports were expanding fast in the early months of this year, but by the second quarter a pause in growth was evident. There was little change between the two quarters after allowing for seasonal factors and for the half-year as a whole, exports averaged £382 million a month, a 3 per cent rise over the rate for the previous half-year and a 4 per cent increase on the average for 1964. In the case of the Overseas Sterling Area exports flattened off in recent months after a very fast increase in the second part of last year, which brought the first half of this year to 5 per cent above the average for 1964. This recent weakening in United Kingdom exports has occurred against a background of a marked slowing down in the course of 1964 in the growth of the export earnings by Overseas Sterling Area countries from the high rates seen during 1963. Exports to Western Europe in the first half of this year were 3 per cent higher than the average for 1964. There has been little further increase to EEC in recent months after the partial recovery of the turn of the year, leaving the first half of 1965 a half per cent lower than the average for 1964 and 3½ per cent below the first half of last year. In EFTA markets, where there was a very fast increase in exports in earlier months, followed by some slackening of growth in the second quarter, the average level of exports in the first half of this year was 7 per cent above the 1964 average. Exports of machinery have expanded slowly in recent months after the recovery at the turn of the year, and in the first half-year were 3 per cent above the average for 1964. Exports of transport equipment have fallen back recently due to irregularities in deliveries of ships, which were at a high rate early this year; exports of road motor vehicles have flattened off after their recovery at the turn of the year. Most other groups of manufactured goods have shown slow growth in the first half of this year, but with fast growth in recent months in the case of metals, and some easing back for textiles and clothing. Exports of basic materials, which were dropping sharply in the second half of 1964, had decreased by 8½ per cent in the first half of this year as compared with the 1964 average.

Imports

Imports in the first half of this year, though very erratic on a monthly basis, show on average a moderate but significant decline as compared with last year. They averaged £471 million a month, seasonally adjusted, in the first half of 1965, a decrease of 1 per cent, compared with the 1964 average and 1½ per cent lower than in the second half of last year. In terms of volume the decrease was rather more, averaging 1½ per cent and 2 per cent respectively, compared with the same two periods. The decline shows a marked change of trend from the strong growth in imports since 1961. The decrease in the level of imports for the first half-year largely reflected lower values and quantities of food imports. Some reduction in imports of semi and finished manufactures has also occurred, especially in volume terms, when, under conditions of an expanding home economy, further increases in these imports might have been expected but for the import charge. Imports of fuels showed a marked rise in volume over the second half of 1964, and arrivals of basic materials were also higher, but lower prices partially offset the effect of these increases. Whilst imports from the sterling area and, to a lesser extent, North America, were lower in the first half of this year, imports from Western Europe, especially from EFTA countries, continued to rise. Within the half-year imports were low in the first quarter at £458 million a month, seasonally adjusted, largely owing to the big fall in imports from North America in February. In the second quarter they averaged £483 million a month and included high arrivals in May of manufactured goods from Western Europe following the reduction in the import charge.

Area pattern of exports

Sterling Area

Exports to the Overseas Sterling Area in the first half of 1965, at £135 million a month on a seasonally adjusted basis, were 3½ per cent higher than in the second half of 1964, and 7½ per cent more than in the first half.

In the first half of this year there was little further growth as compared with the second half of last year in exports to Australia, which were 1 per cent higher at £23 million a month, seasonally adjusted, and exports to South Africa declined by 3½ per cent to £21 million a month, seasonally adjusted. These changes followed the rapid growth of 1964 in which these two countries had between them accounted for the major part of the total increase in United Kingdom exports to the Overseas Sterling Area. Both countries had experienced a weakening in the rate of growth of their export earnings in the course of 1964, and by the early months of this year their earnings had turned down and were below the level of a year ago. United Kingdom exports to the Irish Republic, which accounted for most of the remainder of last year's increase, continued to increase in the first half of this year when at £15 million a month (seasonally adjusted) they were 5½ per cent higher than in the second half of 1964. Exports to India in the first half of 1965 dropped back 6½ per cent to £10 million a month (seasonally adjusted) from the rate in the second half of last year, which itself was little different from the first half.

Exports to New Zealand in the first half of 1965 at £10 million a month were 2 per cent higher than in the preceding half-year.

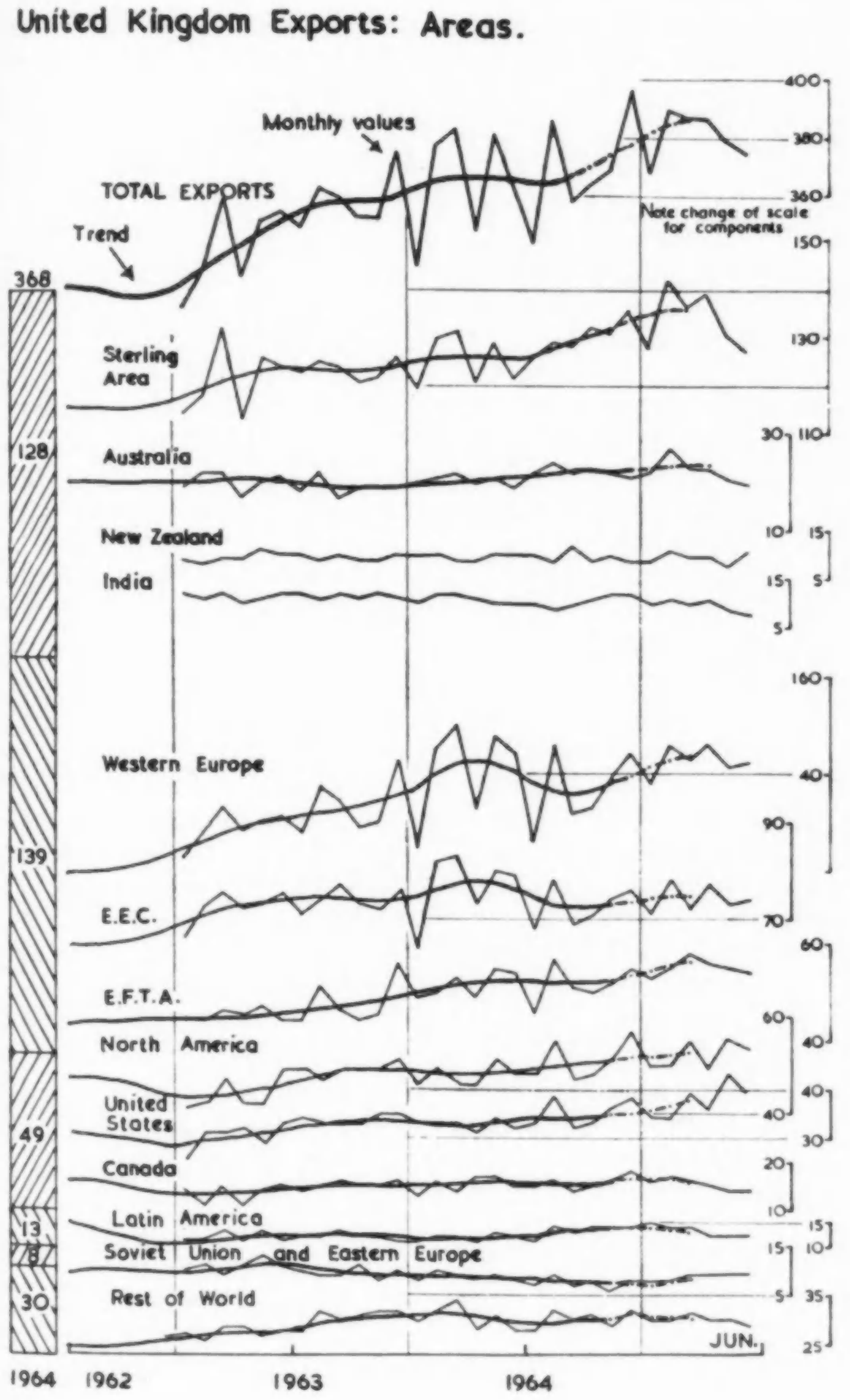

United Kingdom Exports: Areas.

TABLE 1

United Kingdom exports: Sterling area

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1964	1st quarter 1965	2nd quarter 1965
Sterling Area:			
Jamaica	6·3 (+24)	5·4 (— 0)	5·7 (+ 4)
Trinidad and Tobago .	6·0 (— 1)	5·6 (—13)	6·7 (+12)
Australia. . . .	66·0 (+16)	71·6 (+11)	66·1 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*67*	*72*	*65*
New Zealand . . .	29·5 (— 1)	27·8 (— 5)	30·5 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*29*	*30*	*30*
India	30·4 (—12)	30·7 (—13)	31·8 (— 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*32*	*31*	*29*
Pakistan	10·9 (— 3)	13·8 (+20)	13·2 (+21)
Ceylon	4·2 (—36)	5·1 (— 8)	4·5 (—23)
Malaysia . . .	20·5 (— 4)	21·8 (— 1)	23·6 (+12)
Hong Kong . . .	14·8 (+ 4)	17·5 (+16)	15·3 (+15)
Ghana	9·7 (— 7)	7·8 (— 0)	4·8 (—26)
Nigeria	17·6 (+ 6)	18·7 (+ 1)	18·4 (+ 7)
Zambia . . . } (1)	10·4 (+ 3)	3·1 } (+17)	3·9 } (+27)
Malawi . . . } (1)		0·7 }	0·8 }
S. Rhodesia . . . } (1)		7·9 }	7·9 }
Kenya	8·2 (+ 9)	8·4 (+ 5)	9·2 (+ 7)
Middle East . . .	18·5 (— 1)	17·9 (—11)	21·1 (+12)
Irish Republic . . .	41·1 (+ 7)	42·1 (+ 3)	48·2 (+13)
Seasonally adjusted	*42*	*43*	*46*
Republic of S. Africa .	60·6 (+18)	63·3 (+10)	64·7 (+12)
Seasonally adjusted	*64*	*60*	*63*
Other	31·7 (+ 2)	32·1 (+ 5)	35·6 (+15)
Total Sterling Area .	386·2 (+ 4)	401·3 (+ 3)	411·8 (+ 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*391*	*409*	*400*

(1) Separate figures not available prior to 1965.

(*Continued on next page*)

United Kingdom exports: Areas

TABLE A. Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months

	Sterling Area				Western Europe			North America			Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World	Total
	Total	Australia	New Zealand	India	Total	EEC	EFTA	Total	USA and Deps.	Canada				
1964 2nd quarter .	124	20	10	10	142	77	53	48	32	16	12	9	29	365
3rd quarter .	128	23	10	10	135	71	51	50	35	15	12	8	30	363
4th quarter .	133	22	10	12	138	74	52	52	35	16	14	7	31	377
1965 1st quarter .	136	24	10	10	143	74	56	52	36	16	15	8	31	383
April . . .	140	23	10	11	146	77	56	49	36	15	13	9	30	387
May . . .	131	21	8	9	142	73	55	55	43	14	12	9	30	379
June . . .	128	20	11	8	142	74	54	53	39	14	12	9	29	376
1st quarter .	136	24	10	10	143	74	56	52	36	16	15	8	31	383
2nd quarter .	133	22	10	10	143	75	55	53	40	14	12	9	30	381
1st half . .	135	23	10	10	143	74	55	52	38	15	13	9	30	382

TABLE 2

United Kingdom exports: Non-Sterling area

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1964	1st quarter 1965	2nd quarter 1965
Non-Sterling area:			
North America	152·2 (+ 2)	138·8 (+ 6)	176·6 (+11)
Seasonally adjusted	*153*	*156*	*159*
Canada	46·3 (+ 3)	40·7 (+ 9)	50·9 (—12)
Seasonally adjusted	*47*	*48*	*43*
United States & Deps.	105·9 (+ 2)	98·1 (+ 4)	125·7 (+25)
Seasonally adjusted	*105*	*107*	*119*
Western Europe	395·9 (+ 1)	420·6 (— 2)	458·5 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*410*	*428*	*429*
Free Trade Association including Finland	150·3 (+ 7)	164·7 (+ 7)	177·5 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*155*	*167*	*166*
Finland	15·8 (+18)	15·9 (+10)	21·3 (+14)
Sweden	48·9 (+16)	53·9 (+14)	58·4 (+ 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*51*	*55*	*53*
Norway	19·5 (—22)	21·9 (—15)	22·7 (+ 4)
Denmark & Greenland	28·8 (+15)	33·9 (+15)	32·1 (+ 0)
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	21·2 (+ 7)	21·4 (+ 2)	23·4 (— 2)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	8·7 (+10)	10·3 (+14)	10·5 (+ 6)
Austria	7·5 (+ 7)	7·4 (— 8)	9·2 (+15)
Economic Community	210·9 (— 4)	218·7 (— 8)	236·8 (— 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*218*	*221*	*224*
Western Germany	55·1 (+ 6)	58·1 (+ 9)	66·2 (+13)
Seasonally adjusted	*56*	*58*	*65*
Netherlands	46·4 (+11)	47·2 (— 7)	49·8 (— 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*48*	*47*	*47*
Belgium & Luxembourg	39·1 (+ 6)	42·2 (+ 3)	44·6 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*40*	*42*	*43*
France	43·3 (— 5)	44·9 (—11)	46·8 (— 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*46*	*45*	*42*
Italy	27·0 (—35)	26·1 (—37)	29·4 (—15)
Seasonally adjusted	*28*	*27*	*28*
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	18·2 (+ 8)	20·5 (+ 1)	26·5 (+42)
Other	16·6 (+ 1)	16·7 (— 7)	17·7 (— 8)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	22·4 (—22)	24·7 (—15)	27·2 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*23*	*24*	*27*
Soviet Union	8·3 (—34)	9·3 (—19)	11·9 (+20)
Other	14·0 (—13)	15·3 (—12)	15·4 (— 4)
Latin America	38·9 (+ 8)	44·8 (+21)	37·0 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*39*	*44*	*37*
Venezuela	5·8 (+ 9)	6·4 (+20)	5·7 (— 6)
Argentina	7·8 (+17)	7·6 (+21)	6·5 (+12)
Other	25·4 (+ 6)	30·8 (+21)	24·8 (+ 4)
Other Non-Sterling	87·2 (— 4)	91·7 (— 7)	94·1 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*92*	*92*	*90*
Middle East	42·7 (—13)	43·9 (—16)	47·5 (+ 3)
Japan	13·8 (— 2)	12·4 (—20)	12·6 (—19)
Seasonally adjusted	*15*	*13*	*11*
Other	30·7 (+ 8)	35·4 (+15)	34·0 (+17)
Total Non-Sterling	696·6 (— 0)	720·6 (— 1)	793·4 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*717*	*743*	*742*

Exports to the remainder of the Overseas Sterling Area countries in the first half of this year were 6 per cent higher seasonally adjusted than in the second half of last year, and 8 per cent higher than in the first half. As seasonally adjusted figures are not available for the countries making up the rest of the Overseas Sterling Area, comparisons can only be made with the same period a year earlier. Exports to Asian countries other than India in the first half of this year at an average of £20 million a month showed a recovery from the decline in the second half of last year and stood 10 per cent higher than the first half of 1964. Exports to Pakistan in the first half of this year were 20 per cent above a year earlier, following comparatively little change between 1963 and 1964. In the first half of this year United Kingdom exports to Hong Kong were 15 per cent and to Malaysia were 5 per cent higher than a year earlier; exports to Ceylon were, however, down by nearly one-fifth.

Amongst West African countries, exports to which averaged £9 million a month, only Nigeria showed an increase in the first half of this year when they were 4 per cent higher than a year ago; there was a continued fall in exports to Ghana, which were 11 per cent below a year earlier. Exports to East African countries increased generally and were in total 13 per cent higher than a year earlier at £9 million a month. The Middle East countries showed little change overall from a year earlier. Among other countries exports to the West Indies and Western Hemisphere (other than Canada) showed continued growth in the first half of this year and were 6½ per cent above a year earlier; to Cyprus they showed a recovery from the depressed rate of a year ago.

Western Europe

United Kingdom exports to EEC countries in the first half of 1965, at £74 million a month seasonally adjusted, showed a recovery of 2½ per cent on the second half of 1964 but were still 3½ per cent lower than a year earlier.

The slow recovery from the weakness which developed last year in exports to these markets needs to be seen against the background of changes in their imports from all sources. Total imports into EEC, including trade between the countries of the Community, in the latter part of 1964 and in the early months of this year were increasing much more slowly than in the first half of 1964. Only Western Germany was continuing to increase her imports at a fast rate. Although imports into Italy were no longer falling, for other countries the previously strong rise seemed to have flattened out. United Kingdom exports to Western Germany have been expanding rapidly in recent months, and in the first half of this year they were 10 per cent more than in the second half of last year. Exports to Belgium showed a 5½ per cent increase. Exports to France, however, in the first half of this year had a downward trend and were 4½ per cent lower on average than in the second half of last year. The sharp decline seen during 1964 in exports to Italy flattened out early this year, but left the half-year 3 per cent below the preceding half-year. Exports to the Netherlands were 2½ per cent lower.

As compared with the first half of last year, the main drop in United Kingdom exports to EEC in the first half of this year was accounted for by mechanical engineering products, accounting for about one-fifth of exports to EEC, which were 14 per cent lower. However, a considerable part of this was due to a falling off in exports of tractors, first seen in the closing months of 1964, which has affected all markets; exports of other mechanical engineering goods were 7 per cent lower than a year earlier. Exports of cars to EEC in the first half of this year were 15½ per cent below a year earlier. Although in the first half of this year exports of cars to Italy showed some recovery on the second half of 1964, they were still about one-third lower than in the first half. Exports of cars to France had shown some weakening in the latter part of last year, and in the first half of 1965 were about one-quarter lower than a year earlier. While car exports to Belgium declined in the first half of this year, they may have been affected by the Antwerp dock strike. Exports of sugar to EEC have been running at a substantially lower level in the first half of this year than a year earlier, as have exports of textile fibres (mainly wool tops). Exports of other goods were on balance slightly higher than a year earlier.

Exports to EFTA countries in the first half of 1965 at £55 million a month seasonally adjusted, were 7 per cent higher than in the second half of 1964, following little change between the first and second halves of last year. The recent rise has owed something to increased deliveries of ships (although these were still lower than a year earlier), but the biggest rise has been in exports of metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures. Compared with a year earlier exports to all EFTA countries have shown increases other than to Switzerland, which showed no change, and to Norway, where a fall was wholly due to lower exports of ships and boats.

Exports to the remaining countries of Western Europe have continued to expand slowly in recent months.

North America

Exports to the United States, after a slackening in growth at the turn of the year, have expanded very rapidly in recent months leading to a rate of exports in the first half-year of £38 million a month, seasonally adjusted, 7 per cent higher than in the preceding half-year. About half this rise is in exports of aircraft, and much of the remainder in non-electric machinery, while exports of works of art have also made a significant contribution. Exports to Canada in the first half of this year have fallen back by 2½ per cent, as compared with the second half of last year.

Latin America

Exports to Latin America in the first half of this year at £13 million a month, seasonally adjusted, were 2 per cent higher than in the second half of 1964 and 14 per cent higher than in the first half. The export of a ship to Panama helped to lift exports in the first quarter of this year, but the second quarter saw a falling back.

Soviet Union – Eastern Europe

Exports to Soviet Eastern Europe, after having fallen steeply from about mid-1963, began to recover early this year, and the first half-year at £8 million a month seasonally adjusted was 13 per cent higher than in the preceding half-year.

Japan

Exports to Japan, after having shown a fairly flat trend through 1964, have dropped sharply in the first half of this year when at a seasonally adjusted rate of £4 million a month they were nearly one-fifth lower than in the second half of 1964.

Commodity pattern of exports

Engineering goods

Exports of machinery have increased only slowly in recent months after the recovery at the turn of the year, and in the first half of this year at a monthly average (seasonally adjusted) of £101 million were 4½ per cent up on the preceding half-year, but only 2 per cent above a year earlier. The rise as compared with a year earlier was in exports of electric machinery, which were up by 6 per cent. Exports of non-electric machinery were little changed in total from a year earlier, the rise over the year in exports to the Overseas Sterling Area being offset by falls to EEC and to Soviet Eastern Europe. Exports of agricultural tractors were one-quarter lower than a year earlier, but internal combustion engines (other than aircraft engines) were about one-fifth higher. Exports of transport equipment in the first half of this year averaged £57 million a month seasonally adjusted, 5 per cent higher than in the second half of last year which itself was unchanged from the first half. Road motor vehicle exports have flattened off in recent months at an average of £46 million seasonally adjusted, which was 2 per cent more than in the second half of last year. Exports of aircraft were high in both the first and second quarters of this year, following a decline in the second half of last year, but exports of ships have fallen back in the second quarter after starting this year at a high rate.

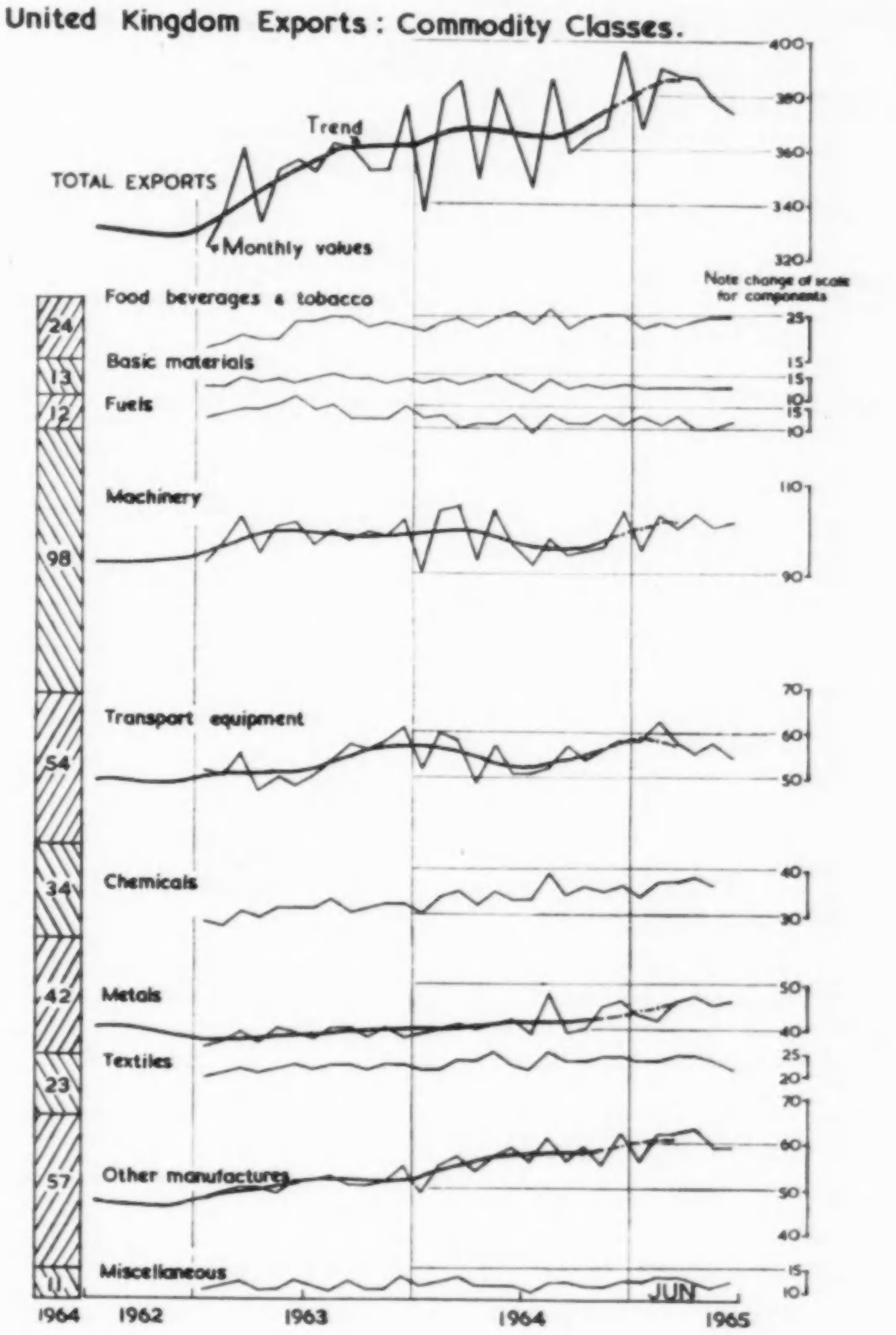
Other manufactures

Exports of metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures have shown a continued upward trend in the first half of this year; at an average of £45 million a month seasonally adjusted, they were 6 per cent more than in the second half of 1964 and 11 per cent higher than in the first half. Compared with a year earlier, exports of iron and steel were 7 per cent higher, and non-ferrous metals were 21½ per cent higher. Exports of textiles have dropped in the first half of this year, when at £23 million a month they were 3 per cent lower than in the preceding half-year. Exports of chemicals showed little change between the first and second quarters of this year at an average of £36 million a month, 2½ per cent higher than in the second half of 1964.

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc.?*

Readers are reminded that an index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published appears each week at the end of the Journal. (*See page* 336 *of this issue.*)



United Kingdom exports: Commodity classes

TABLE B. Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months

	Food Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactures										Miscel-laneous	Total
				Total	Machinery and transport equipment				Chemicals	Metals and miscel-laneous metal manu-factures	Textiles	Other manu-factures			
					Total	Machinery	Road Motor Vehicles	Other transport equipment							
1964 2nd quarter	23	14	12	305	150	98	44	9	33	41	23	57		11	365
3rd quarter	23	12	11	306	148	95	43	10	35	42	23	58		11	363
4th quarter	25	13	12	314	154	98	47	9	35	43	24	59		11	377
1965 1st quarter	23	12	12	322	159	100	46	14	36	44	23	60		13	383
April	23	12	10	330	158	103	46	8	38	47	24	62		12	387
May	24	12	10	321	158	100	46	12	36	45	23	59		11	379
June	24	12	11	317	155	102	46	8	35	46	21	59		12	376
1st quarter	23	12	12	322	159	100	46	14	36	44	23	60		13	383
2nd quarter	24	12	11	323	157	101	46	10	36	46	23	60		12	381
1st half	23	12	11	322	158	101	46	12	36	45	23	60		12	382

Other exports

The trend of exports of basic materials started to move downwards about the middle of last year and continued to fall in the first half of 1965, when they were 12 per cent lower than a year earlier; the fall is accounted for by wool tops, which were one-third lower. Exports of fuels in the first half of this year were 3½ per cent lower than a year earlier; exports of coal were nearly 40 per cent less, while petroleum was 10 per cent more. Exports of food in the first half of this year were 7 per cent lower than a year earlier, with virtually the whole fall due to sugar.

TABLE 3

Engineering products

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1964	1st quarter 1965	2nd quarter 1965
Machinery and transport equipment	431·8 (— 2)	474·7 (— 2)	510·3 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*452*	*477*	*471*
Machinery other than electric	201·4 (— 3)	218·0 (— 6)	239·3 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*210*	*217*	*222*
Boilers, auxiliary plant and steam engines	6·5 (+ 7)	6·2 (— 1)	5·3 (—12)
Aircraft engines, new	2·4 (—29)	4·7 (+25)	4·7 (+24)
Other internal combustion engines	21·0 (+ 9)	24·5 (+ 7)	28·3 (+27)
Tractors and parts	30·0 (—10)	25·7 (—33)	36·4 (+ 1)
Office machinery	9·7 (— 5)	11·2 (+ 3)	9·8 (— 1)
Machine Tools	10·5 (—15)	12·3 (— 4)	13·2 (+ 7)
Textile machinery	14·5 (— 9)	17·2 (— 7)	16·7 (+ 1)
Construction and mining machinery	13·9 (+ 3)	14·6 (— 3)	17·0 (+ 6)
Mechanical handling equipment	8·8 (+13)	10·4 (+29)	9·3 (+ 9)
Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	76·9 (+ 1)	82·2 (+ 1)	86·9 (+ 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*80*	*83*	*83*
Generators, motors, converters, transformers and rectifiers	10·0 (— 5)	12·1 (+ 3)	12·2 (+15)
Switchgears, starting and controlling gear, etc.	5·1 (—12)	6·7 (+ 2)	6·8 (+12)
Electric wires and cables	8·4 (+20)	7·1 (—14)	8·4 (+17)
Telecommunications apparatus	19·0 (— 1)	20·0 (— 3)	22·2 (+ 2)
Domestic electrical equipment	9·1 (+ 3)	8·4 (+ 2)	8·2 (— 2)
Road motor vehicles (1)	127·5 (+ 4)	137·9 (— 4)	151·1 (+ 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*135*	*137*	*138*
Cars and chassis	59·5 (+ 1)	62·2 (—10)	68·7 (— 0)
Commercial vehicles and chassis	29·6 (+ 1)	31·7 (— 5)	34·2 (+ 8)
Aircraft and parts	9·2 (—18)	15·3 (+ 8)	17·6 (+64)
Ships and boats	6·8 (—39)	11·0 (+56)	4·1 (—55)
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, etc.	21·4 (+11)	22·8 (+ 4)	26·5 (+11)
Engineering products	453·2 (— 1)	497·5 (— 2)	536·8 (+ 7)

(1) Including tractor parts.

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Telephone inquiries should be made to Waterloo 4944, Ext. 1195

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, Room 227A, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2653-6), and not to HM Stationery Office.

TABLE 4 **Other manufactures**

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1964	1st quarter 1965	2nd quarter 1965
Chemicals	103·5 (+11)	107·2 (+ 6)	113·8 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*106*	*109*	*109*
Chemical elements and compounds	25·2 (+ 5)	27·2 (+ 3)	28·2 (+ 6)
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	13·6 (+11)	13·0 (— 1)	13·8 (— 1)
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	14·9 (+ 9)	16·0 (+ 7)	17·1 (+18)
Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	9·2 (+ 8)	8·3 (— 7)	9·2 (— 1)
Plastic materials	19·2 (+19)	19·9 (+12)	20·2 (+10)
Manufactured goods, classified chiefly by material	285·0 (+ 6)	289·3 (+ 5)	316·2 (+ 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*292*	*293*	*302*
Rubber manufactures	11·7 (— 0)	11·5 (— 7)	12·2 (— 4)
Paper	11·9 (+ 1)	12·5 (+ 3)	12·4 (+ 1)
Textile manufactures	68·5 (+ 6)	68·5 (+ 1)	70·0 (— 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*70*	*69*	*68*
Wool yarns and woven fabrics	22·1 (+ 1)	21·2 (— 2)	22·3 (— 5)
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	11·0 (+ 4)	10·8 (— 2)	10·5 (— 5)
Man-made fibre yarns and woven fabrics	14·6 (+21)	15·8 (+10)	14·9 (— 0)
Miscellaneous textile manufactures	20·7 (+ 4)	20·7 (— 0)	22·3 (+ 5)
Wool tops	7·9 (—19)	7·7 (—26)	7·1 (—41)
Pottery and glass	10·5 (+13)	10·0 (+ 4)	10·5 (— 2)
Metals	124·0 (+ 7)	127·6 (+ 5)	148·1 (+16)
Seasonally adjusted	*128*	*132*	*139*
Iron and steel	54·6 (+ 8)	54·2 (+ 4)	62·2 (+11)
Non-ferrous metals	33·9 (+ 7)	36·2 (+10)	45·1 (+32)
Miscellaneous metal manufactures	35·5 (+ 7)	37·2 (+ 3)	40·8 (+11)
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	82·1 (+ 7)	79·9 (+ 8)	88·3 (+14)
Seasonally adjusted	*80*	*85*	*88*
Clothing and footwear	16·7 (+ 9)	14·0 (+ 6)	13·3 (+17)
Printed matter	12·2 (+ 3)	11·4 (+ 6)	12·4 (+10)

TABLE 5 **Other exports**

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1964	1st quarter 1965	2nd quarter 1965
Food and live animals	39·6 (+ 0)	35·4 (—11)	39·1 (— 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*39*	*36*	*40*
Cereals and cereal preparations	4·8 (+ 8)	5·2 (+ 9)	4·6 (— 1)
Sugar and sugar preparations	10·5 (—22)	6·9 (—33)	5·6 (—54)
Beverages and tobacco	35·2 (+ 9)	26·3 (+ 7)	33·7 (+17)
Seasonally adjusted	*33*	*32*	*31*
Whisky	26·8 (+ 9)	18·5 (+ 5)	24·7 (+17)
Crude materials (including wool tops) and animal and vegetable oils and fats	35·4 (—10)	37·6 (—12)	37·9 (—15)
Seasonally adjusted	*38*	*37*	*35*
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	33·8 (—15)	36·9 (+ 0)	31·2 (— 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*34*	*36*	*32*
Coal, coke and briquettes	8·1 (—39)	7·3 (—37)	5·4 (—41)
Petroleum products	23·1 (+ 3)	27·0 (+24)	22·8 (+ 3)

Commodity pattern of imports

The special factors affecting the course of imports this year have had a varied impact on the different commodity groups. The low February figure and depressed first quarter total caused by the American dock strike affected a wide range of goods, but especially foodstuffs and finished manufactures, whilst the upsurge in imports in May and the second quarter as a whole, following the reduction in the rate of the temporary import charge, appeared to be confined wholly to imports of manufactured goods. Following a sharp fall in the first quarter, imports increased by 5½ per cent in the second, but this rise exaggerates the underlying change. For the first half-year as a whole, compared with the second half of 1964, the biggest change in value was in imports of food, drink and tobacco, which have fallen considerably, both volume and prices being lower. Imports of semi and finished manufactures, which consist mainly of chargeable goods, were lower by just over 1 per cent in value but by 3 per cent in volume terms, whilst imports of fuels and of basic materials were higher in value but more especially by volume.

Food, beverages and tobacco

Imports of food, drink and tobacco arrived somewhat erratically during 1964, but were tending downwards in the closing months of last year and reached a very low level in the first quarter of this year when they were much affected by the delays due to the American dock strike. They recovered in the second quarter when they were at about the same rate as at the end of last year. On average, these imports were 8 per cent (£12 million a month) lower in the first half of 1965 compared with the first half of last year and 7 per cent lower, allowing for seasonal factors, than the second half of 1964.

Imports of food, which form much the greatest part of this group, were 7 per cent lower than a year earlier, and on average 6 per cent (£9 million a month) less than in the second half of 1964, after allowing for seasonal changes. Among commodities in this category, imports of meat and meat preparations showed on average little change on the previous half-year, but were 6 per cent (£2 million a month) more than a year earlier. In the first half-year, imports of dairy produce were very much less (£1 million a month) than they had been in the second half of 1964 when they were at a very high rate. Imports of fruit and vegetables were also very much reduced in the first quarter from the high levels at the end of last year, and did not regain the loss in the second quarter. The value of imports of sugar continue to fall, as they have done since the beginning of 1964 with both price and volume lower in the first half-year as compared with a year earlier. Tea imports were higher in the first six months than in the corresponding period a year ago. The rise in the value of cereals and animal feeding stuffs in the first half of the year was mainly in imports of wheat. After low imports in the latter half of 1964 there were again reduced imports of barley and maize in the first half of the year. A reduction of nearly a quarter in imports of beverages was recorded for the first half-year, all of which took place in the first quarter, with some recovery in the second. There was a marked decline in imports of wines (which carry the import charge) mainly from Spain and France. Tobacco imports have continued to fluctuate; they have probably been affected by the American dock strikes earlier in the year. In the first half-year they were 10 per cent less (£1 million a month) than in the second half of last year allowing for seasonal factors, but not much more than in the corresponding period last year.

Industrial materials

There was not much change (a fall of just under 1 per cent by value) in imports of industrial materials – basic materials and semi-manufactures in the first half of this year, compared with the second half of last. Most of this decline was in imports of semi-manufactures, many of which are mainly chargeable goods; the value of imports of basic materials rose slightly in the period, but with prices a little lower, the volume of these imports was 1½ per cent higher. Compared with the corresponding period a year ago there was an increase for industrial materials as a whole of about 2 per cent (£4 million a month).

Imports of basic materials, after falling earlier from the very high rate reached at the end of last year, increased again in the second quarter, and for the half-year as a whole were little different in value terms from the average levels of both the first and second halves of last year, though somewhat higher by volume. Imports of timber continue to rise; both quantities and prices of imported softwood were higher in the first half of this year compared with a year earlier, and the value of these imports increased by 13 per cent. The quantity and price of imported wood pulp also increased between the same two periods. There was a further fall in the value of imports of wool in the first half of 1965 with lower prices and quantities, as compared with the first half of last

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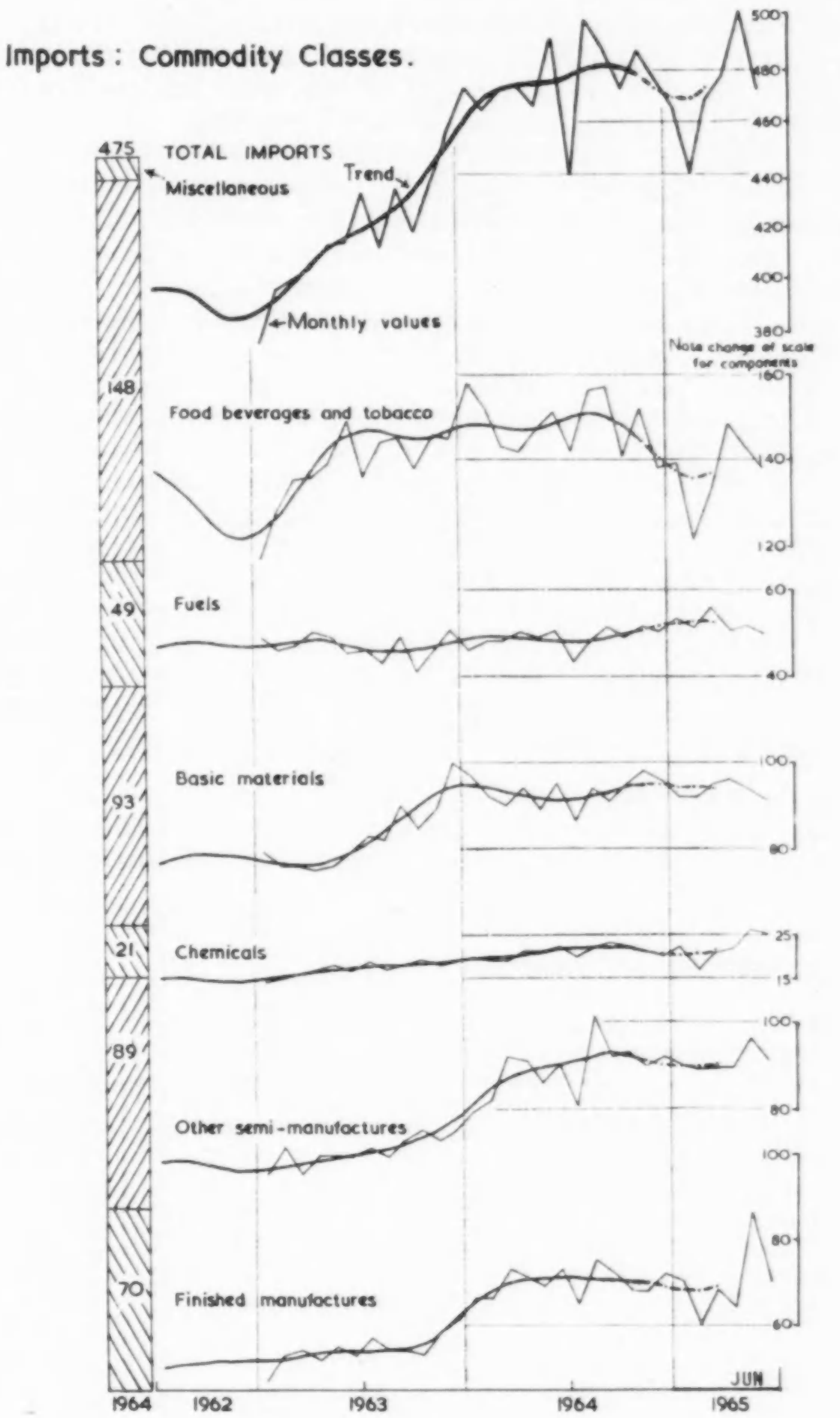


Imports: Commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f.' monthly average or calendar months

TABLE (C)

	Food beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial Materials				Finished manufactures	Miscellaneous	Total
			Total	Basic Materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures			
1964 2nd quarter	147	50	206	94	21	90	71	4	477
3rd quarter	152	48	204	91	22	91	70	5	476
4th quarter	143	51	209	96	21	92	69	7	478
1965 1st quarter	132	53	200	93	19	87	65	7	458
April .	149	51	208	96	22	89	64	6	477
May .	142	52	217	94	26	97	86	6	501
June .	139	50	208	91	26	91	70	6	472
1st quarter	132	53	200	93	19	87	65	7	458
2nd quarter	144	51	211	94	25	92	73	6	485
1st half .	138	52	205	94	22	90	69	6	471

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE—*continued*

year. Imports of cotton continued to decrease. There was no change in the first half-year in imports of iron ore compared with a year earlier, but imports of some other ores and of scrap metal were higher. Imports of hides and skins fell sharply, and arrivals of crude rubber fell a little.

Imports of semi-manufactures, most of which are subject to the import charge, were 1 per cent lower after allowing for seasonality in the first half of this year than in the second half of 1964 and 2 per cent lower by volume. They had fallen moderately in the first quarter of this year but recovered in the second quarter. These imports had been growing continuously during 1964, though more slowly during the second half. Imports of chemicals are increasing again after the decline at the end of last year and the beginning of this. Other semi-manufactures were 2 per cent less than in the second half of last year, but 2 per cent more than they had been a year earlier. The most significant reduction was in imports of iron and steel, part, apparently, due to the import surcharge. These imports were well over a third less in the first half-year than they had been a year ago when they were particularly high. Both quantities and values were reduced: the goods concerned were mainly plates and sheets (with a marked reduction in imports from the Netherlands). There were reduced imports of newsprint, paper and board. Other substantial reductions among chargeable semi-manufactures were recorded for cotton yarns and fabrics (including unbleached yarn and cloth from India), and for some other textile manufactures, particularly from Italy, and including fabrics of man-made fibre. Offsetting these reductions to some degree were continued increases in the non-ferrous metal group of manufactures (not subject to the temporary import charge). Imports of copper were 35 per cent more in the first half-year than in the corresponding period a year ago with quantities and prices both higher. Imports of silver and of platinum were also more during the first half of the year.

Mineral fuels and lubricants

Imports of fuels rose to a peak level of £52 million a month in the first half of this year despite lower recorded import prices of

TABLE 6

Food, beverages and tobacco

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1964	1st quarter 1965	2nd quarter 1965
Food and live animals .	388·2 (+ 1)	390·4 (—11)	400·3 (— 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*405*	*367*	*395*
Live animals . . .	13·8 (+ 3)	13·6 (—22)	8·3 (—38)
Meat and meat preparations	96·7 (+24)	91·8 (+ 3)	94·9 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*97*	*88*	*97*
Beef and veal . .	26·1 (+59)	15·6 (+ 3)	18·9 (+ 4)
Th. tons	101 (+18)	58 (—17)	70 (— 4)
Mutton and lamb .	14·7 (+21)	27·8 (+18)	24·7 (+40)
Th. tons	67 (+ 3)	120 (— 1)	117 (+39)
Bacon . . .	29·4 (+ 9)	25·8 (— 4)	26·2 (— 0)
Th. tons	102 (+ 7)	96 (+ 6)	99 (+ 4)
Dairy products and eggs .	54·5 (+12)	61·8 (+11)	49·4 (— 0)
Seasonally adjusted	*57*	*54*	*52*
Butter . . .	40·1 (+ 8)	44·8 (+ 5)	33·6 (— 3)
Th. tons	118 (+ 8)	128 (+ 1)	99 (— 3)
Fish and fish preparations	16·9 (+46)	15·7 (—23)	13·9 (+ 9)
Raw sugars . . .	20·1 (—56)	19·8 (—63)	24·4 (—35)
Th. tons	496 (—22)	422 (—34)	567 (— 2)
Cocoa beans . . .	0·9 (—77)	2·9 (—53)	6·1 (—11)
Th. tons	5 (—76)	16 (—47)	38 (+ 4)
Tea and mate . . .	31·5 (+ 5)	28·8 (+ 4)	20·6 (+10)
Th. tons	66 (+ 4)	68 (+ 8)	50 (+12)
Cereals and feeding stuff for animals . . .	69·3 (— 2)	72·9 (— 4)	76·2 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*71*	*71*	*74*
Fruit and vegetables .	64·4 (+ 2)	68·1 (— 2)	86·9 (+ 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*74*	*69*	*69*
Beverages and tobacco .	47·2 (— 6)	18·2 (—31)	28·4 (+ 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*37*	*28*	*36*
Beverages . . .	16·0 (+ 7)	8·2 (—25)	11·9 (—20)
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures . . .	31·2 (—12)	10·0 (—34)	16·6 (+25)
Seasonally adjusted	*23*	*18*	*24*

TABLE 7 Materials and fuels

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1964	1st quarter 1965	2nd quarter 1965
Crude materials . . .	267·0 (+ 5)	258·6 (— 2)	264·5 (— 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*265*	*260*	*268*
Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels . . .	12·4 (— 8)	11·1 (+ 2)	11·9 (— 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*13*	*11*	*12*
Wood, lumber and cork .	66·4 (+20)	43·1 (+23)	52·9 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*55*	*65*	*59*
Sawn softwood . .	51·7 (+21)	31·4 (+25)	40·3 (+ 6)
Th. standards	615 (+11)	365 (+16)	454 (— 2)
Woodpulp . . .	34·9 (+16)	37·3 (+ 9)	37·1 (+11)
Th. tons	753 (+ 9)	807 (+ 7)	774 (+ 6)
Wool and other animal hair and tops . . .	29·5 (—23)	38·5 (—29)	37·7 (—21)
Seasonally adjusted	*35*	*34*	*35*
Raw wool . . .	26·2 (—21)	34·7 (—30)	34·1 (—22)
Th. tons	48 (—24)	71 (—18)	76 (+ 4)
Raw cotton . . .	11·0 (—16)	13·8 (—24)	13·9 (—19)
Th. tons	46 (—18)	57 (—28)	59 (—16)
Metalliferous ores and scrap	49·6 (+30)	45·3 (+14)	51·8 (+12)
Iron ore . . .	21·8 (+15)	18·7 (+ 2)	21·0 (— 1)
Th. tons	4,837 (+17)	4,355 (+ 4)	4,674 (— 2)
Hides and skins . .	12·6 (—21)	17·3 (—11)	12·0 (— 5)
Crude rubber . . .	12·9 (+ 8)	13·0 (— 0)	11·1 (— 4)
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	13·6 (+20)	16·6 (+61)	15·9 (— 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*15*	*20*	*13*
Chemicals	63·4 (+17)	62·3 (— 0)	73·5 (+16)
Seasonally adjusted	*65*	*58*	*74*
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material . .	271·8 (+27)	264·0 (+ 3)	278·5 (+ 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*274*	*261*	*277*
Wood manufactures .	16·8 (+24)	17·9 (+18)	17·2 (+ 2)
Newsprint paper and board	33·0 (+ 9)	28·0 (—14)	32·1 (— 5)
Cotton yarns and fabrics .	17·0 (+13)	13·6 (—26)	14·3 (—29)
Other textile manufactures	26·6 (+22)	24·4 (— 1)	22·2 (—16)
Iron and steel . .	21·4 (+ 7)	18·5 (—46)	19·7 (—31)
Th. tons	392 (—11)	291 (—62)	278 (—54)
Non-ferrous metals . .	90·8 (+53)	89·7 (+27)	94·4 (+24)
Copper . . .	34·9 (+22)	43·3 (+38)	44·4 (+32)
Th. tons	131 (+ 7)	147 (+11)	149 (+ 9)
Aluminium . . .	18·4 (+37)	17·3 (+ 0)	19·5 (+14)
Total industrial materials (1)	615·8 (+15)	601·5 (+ 1)	632·3 (+2)
Seasonally adjusted	*619*	*599*	*632*
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials . .	143·8 (+10)	165·0 (+14)	155·5 (+ 2)
Crude petroleum . .	102·5 (+16)	110·8 (+13)	111·3 (+ 4)
Th. tons	14,984 (+19)	16,503 (+19)	16,957 (+10)
Petroleum products .	39·4 (— 3)	49·8 (+10)	39·3 (— 9)
Th. tons	4,361 (+ 3)	6,098 (+25)	4,457 (— 7)

(1) Crude materials, animal and vegetable oil and fats, chemicals and manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.

TABLE 8 Finished manufactures

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1964	1st quarter 1965	2nd quarter 1965
Consumer goods (1) . .	65·7 (+13)	58·0 (—15)	63·3 (—17)
Cars and motor cycles .	7·9 (+33)	6·7 (—29)	8·6 (—24)
Other durable goods. .	18·1 (+17)	14·2 (—10)	18·2 (— 4)
Works of art . . .	5·0 (+23)	5·8 (— 1)	5·7 (—22)
Clothing and footwear .	22·2 (— 0)	21·3 (—21)	18·0 (—29)
Other consumer goods .	12·5 (+19)	10·0 (— 1)	12·7 (+ 0)
Other, mainly capital goods .	138·9 (+30)	139·4 (— 0)	164·7 (+13)
Machinery . . .	102·9 (+32)	102·6 (+ 7)	118·0 (+11)
Aircraft, aircraft engines .	10·7 (+17	8·9 (—18)	11·6 (+ 2)
Ships and boats . .	1·9 (+137)	2·4 (—80)	6·9 (+119)
Instruments . . .	10·4 (+22)	11·3 (+14)	12·1 (+ 2)
Other	13·0 (+27)	14·2 (+25)	16·2 (+28)
Total finished manufactures (2)	204·5 (+24)	197·4 (— 5)	228·0 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*210*	*194*	*220*

(1) Goods covered by the headings in the Trade Accounts believed to include mainly consumer goods.
(2) S.I.T.C., Revised Sections 7 and 8.

petroleum products. The average values per ton at which these imports are entered have been 3 per cent lower in the first half of this year as compared with the average for last year, reflecting in part the recording of some imports at lower prices. For imports of fuels as a whole there was a 6 per cent (£3 million a month) increase in value in the first half of 1965 over the preceding half-year, allowing for seasonal changes, and 7 per cent rise compared with the first half of 1964. This was almost entirely due to a big increase (13 per cent) in quantity of imported petroleum products.

Finished manufactures

Imports of finished manufactures were nearly 1½ per cent (£1 million a month) lower in the first half of this year than in the second half of last, and 1 per cent less than a year earlier. In volume terms the fall was greater, 3 per cent in the first half-year, compared with the second half of 1964. Most of these goods are subject to the import charge, and this fact, combined with the effects of the United States dock strikes, contributed largely to the lower imports of these goods in the first quarter and to their subsequent recovery in the second quarter. The fall in value in the first half-year was confined to miscellaneous manufactures, almost entirely consumer goods which were 11 per cent (£3 million a month) lower than in the second half of 1964.

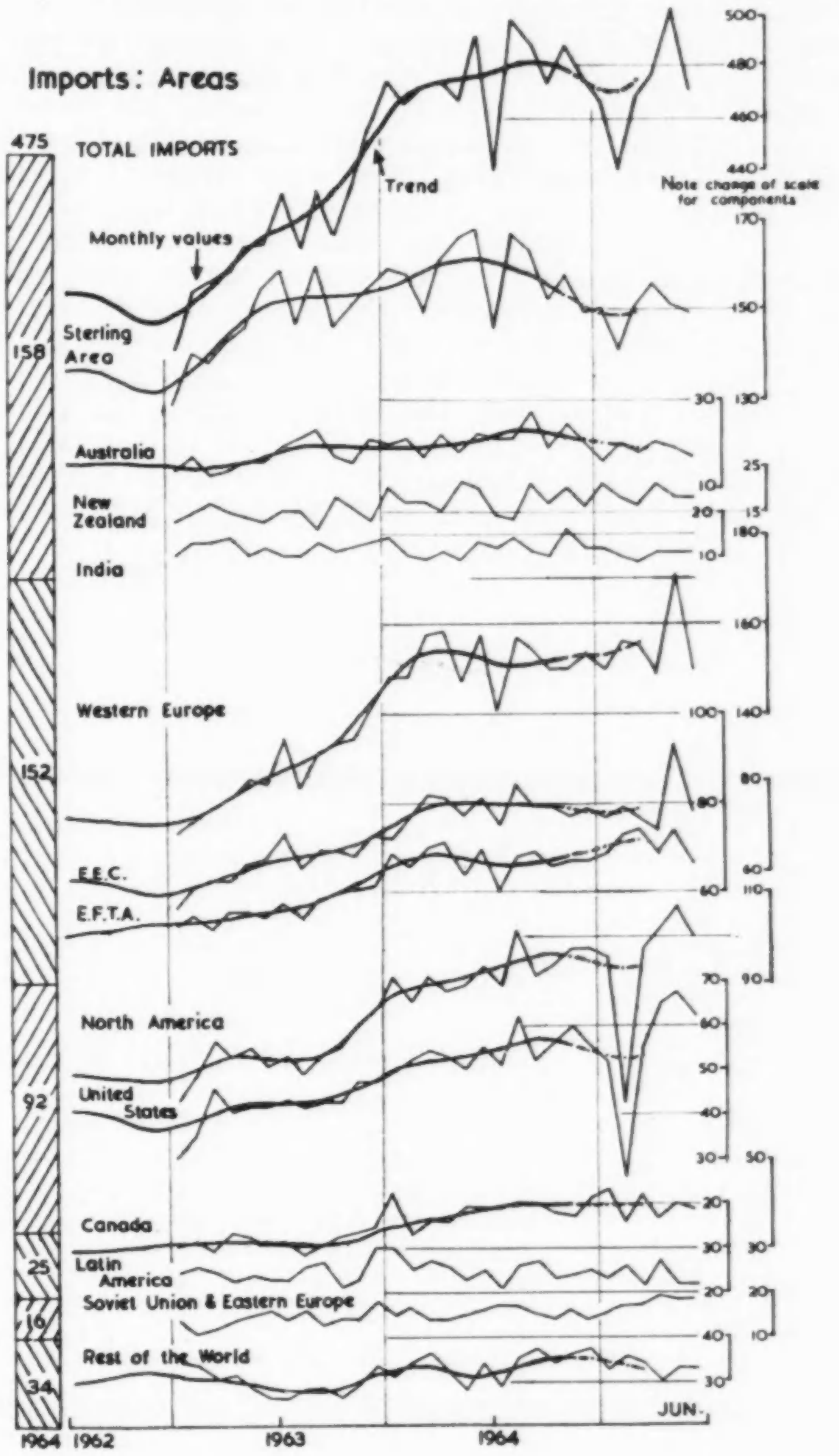
Imports of machinery and transport equipment, despite a falling back in the first quarter, continued to increase in the first half of this year as compared with either half of 1964. The rise (of 4 per cent) was almost entirely due to higher imports of machinery and instruments, and, indeed, of capital goods in general, except ships. Machinery imports have apparently been less affected by the import charge than consumer goods, but some continued expansion in imports of capital goods was to be expected with continued growth in United Kingdom fixed investment. Imports of machinery, apparatus and appliances (Divisions 71 and 72 of the import classification, a broader group including various consumer goods), which had been rising throughout 1964, were little changed in the first half of this year compared with the second half of last. Imports of ships and aircraft were very much lower than a year ago when, however, there was a substantial increase in arrivals of ships, including two large tankers valued at about £6 million each, early in 1964. Imports of instruments have increased by 3 per cent in the first half-year, although there has been little change since the turn of the year. There was an increase in imports of road motor vehicles in the first half of 1965 compared with the previous half-year, but imports of cars and motor cycles (largely consumer rather than capital goods) were less than a year ago; these imports, however, are small at between £3 and £4 million a month.

Imports of consumer goods in general have been rising fast in recent years, and but for the charge some further growth would have seemed probable. There were reductions in imports of sound reproducing equipment in the first half of this year compared with the first half of last, but small increases in value were shown for domestic refrigerators and some other domestic electrical equipment. Imports of photographic and cinematographic equipment, which are partly capital and partly consumer goods showed some increase from a year ago, but the rise occurred mainly during the second half of last year before the import charge was introduced. In total imports of other mainly durable consumer goods decreased considerably in the first half of this year compared with both halves of 1964. In the first half-year imports of clothing and footwear were nearly a quarter less than in the second half of last year. Imports of toys decreased, but there was an increase in imports of printed matter.

Sources of imports

Much of the fall in imports in the first half of this year was in arrivals from the sterling area particularly of foodstuffs but lower values as compared with the previous six months are also evident in the seasonally adjusted imports from North and Latin America and the Rest of the World. Against these declining sectors there were smaller increases in imports from Western Europe and from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Imports from all sources were on average £6 million a month lower (seasonally adjusted) in the first half of 1965 than in the second half of last year.

Imports from the sterling area in the first half-year were 3 per cent (£5 million a month) less allowing for seasonal factors than they had been in the second half of last year, and 6 per cent less than a year earlier when these imports were at a peak rate. The greater part of the decline over the second half of last year was mostly in imports from Australia (largely due to lower wool prices



Imports: Areas

TABLE D. Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months

	Sterling Area				Western Europe			North America			Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World	Total
	Total	Australia	New Zealand	India	Total	EEC	EFTA	Total	USA and Deps.	Canada				
1964 2nd quarter .	164	21	18	11	153	80	63	90	53	38	24	16	31	477
3rd quarter .	157	23	16	13	150	79	61	94	55	40	24	17	33	476
4th quarter .	152	21	17	12	151	79	62	96	58	39	24	16	36	478
1965 1st quarter .	147	18	18	11	154	78	67	85	45	40	24	16	33	458
April . .	156	20	21	11	149	74	64	102	65	37	27	19	29	477
May . .	152	19	18	10	170	93	69	107	68	40	22	19	33	501
June . .	149	17	18	10	150	79	63	100	63	39	22	18	33	472
1st quarter .	147	18	18	11	154	78	67	85	45	40	24	16	33	458
2nd quarter .	153	19	19	10	157	82	66	103	65	39	24	19	32	485
1st half . .	150	18	19	10	155	80	66	94	55	39	24	18	33	471

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE—*continued*

and smaller consignments of meat), which fell sharply in the first quarter and recovered only slightly in the second. Imports from India continued to fall in the first half-year, although more slowly at the end of the period. Partly offsetting these reductions was an increase in imports from New Zealand. These have now exceeded the high rates reached at the beginning of 1964. Imports from most other sterling area countries were reduced. The United States dock strikes affected the arrival of imports from North America in the first six months of this year, but for the half-year as a whole, the average level of these imports was a little lower (£1 million a month) than in the second half of 1964, and £4 million (4 per cent) more than a year earlier. Compared with the second half of last year imports from the United States were 2 per cent (£1 million a month) less in the first half-year, whilst imports from Canada were on average only a little higher. Imports from Western Europe continue to increase. In the first half-year they were 3 per cent (£5 million a month) more than in the second half of last year with imports from the EFTA countries continuing to rise. On average, imports from these countries in the first half of the year were 8 per cent (nearly £5 million a month) more than in the second half of 1964. The increase was entirely in goods not subject to the import charge and was concentrated in the first quarter; in the second quarter imports from these countries were still high, but somewhat below the record figure in the first quarter. Imports from the Common Market rose in the period too; they were 1 per cent (£1 million a month) higher than in the second half of last year, and were probably affected by the reduction in the import charge since imports were higher in the second quarter after a fall in the first. Imports from other Western European countries fell a little in the first half-year.

Imports from Latin America continue to fall. In the first half-year they were 2 per cent (just under £½ million a month) less than

(*Continued on page 296*)

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TABLE 9 **Imports by areas and countries**

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1964	1st quarter 1965	2nd quarter 1965
Sterling Area:			
Jamaica	5·0 (—29)	7·2 (—17)	11·4 (— 2)
Trinidad and Tobago	6·4 (—23)	8·1 (—28)	9·3 (—24)
Australia	64·5 (+12)	55·0 (— 9)	55·9 (—10)
Seasonally adjusted	*66*	*54*	*56*
New Zealand	41·9 (+15)	69·7 (+ 3)	60·6 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*50*	*55*	*57*
India	37·9 (+ 6)	34·3 (— 7)	26·0 (—10)
Seasonally adjusted	*38*	*32*	*30*
Pakistan	5·9 (— 3)	8·6 (+15)	5·8 (—25)
Ceylon	10·9 (+ 4)	9·7 (+20)	11·2 (— 4)
Malaysia	13·2 (+ 7)	13·9 (— 5)	11·6 (+ 1)
Hong Kong	19·3 (+ 6)	18·2 (—10)	17·1 (—22)
Ghana	3·9 (—39)	3·9 (—41)	6·9 (+35)
Nigeria	21·7 (+17)	29·9 (+50)	25·8 (+ 3)
Zambia (1)	29·7 (— 1)	14·9 (+20)	16·2 (—2)
Malawi		1·3	1·1
S. Rhodesia		5·2	5·7
Kenya	4·2 (+ 2)	3·5 (—26)	5·2 (—16)
Middle East	56·0 (+ 1)	53·4 (— 7)	62·2 (—10)
Irish Republic	45·0 (+ 6)	40·3 (— 9)	38·1 (—16)
Republic of S. Africa	42·8 (+ 7)	40·3 (—12)	49·6 (— 3)
Other	40·4 (—30)	43·6 (—20)	46·9 (— 8)
Total Sterling Area	448·7 (+ 1)	460·9 (— 5)	466·5 (— 7)
Seasonally adjusted	*464*	*441*	*459*
Non-Sterling Area:			
North America	293·1 (+26)	246·4 (— 5)	303·1 (+15)
Seasonally adjusted	*285*	*254*	*309*
Canada	122·4 (+24)	105·1 (+ 9)	119·9 (+ 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*118*	*121*	*116*
United States & Deps.	170·7 (+28)	141·3 (—14)	183·2 (+25)
Seasonally adjusted	*168*	*134*	*196*
Western Europe	452·4 (+13)	460·3 (+ 2)	468·1 (+ 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*451*	*462*	*470*
Free Trade Association including Finland	191·1 (+15)	188·8 (+ 6)	192·4 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*184*	*200*	*197*
Finland	32·5 (+ 7)	26·2 (+10)	27·3 (+ 1)
Sweden	51·4 (+17)	53·0 (— 1)	54·6 (+ 2)
Norway	24·2 (+30)	25·6 (+ 3)	27·3 (+ 3)
Denmark and Greenland	48·7 (+11)	47·2 (+ 8)	47·1 (+ 2)
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	19·1 (+13)	18·9 (+ 0)	21·3 (+ 4)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	8·7 (+11)	11·8 (+76)	9·1 (+26)
Austria	6·4 (+19)	6·1 (— 9)	5·7 (—13)
Economic Community	232·4 (+12)	239·7 (+ 1)	246·2 (+ 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*237*	*233*	*246*
Western Germany	64·2 (+17)	63·4 (—11)	64·5 (— 9)
Netherlands	61·6 (+13)	65·1 (+15)	67·6 (+14)
Belgium and Luxembourg	27·9 (+ 2)	31·0 (+ 8)	31·8 (+15)
France	44·3 (+ 6)	42·7 (—10)	46·8 (— 9)
Italy	34·4 (+22)	37·5 (+16)	35·5 (+12)
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish ports in North Africa	17·8 (+ 9)	19·9 (— 7)	18·3 (—11)
Other	11·2 (— 6)	11·9 (—14)	11·3 (— 5)
Soviet Union & Eastern Europe	54·6 (+ 3)	44·0 (+ 4)	49·9 (+19)
Seasonally adjusted	*49*	*49*	*56*
Soviet Union	31·2 (+ 1)	18·8 (+ 6)	24·7 (+44)
Other	23·4 (+ 6)	25·2 (+ 3)	25·2 (+ 1)
Latin America	69·1 (— 4)	71·7 (—13)	75·3 (— 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*72*	*71*	*72*
Venezuela	17·1 (+12)	24·4 (+25)	16·2 (—20)
Argentina	18·4 (— 4)	19·8 (—23)	19·7 (+23)
Other	33·6 (—11)	27·6 (—25)	39·3 (— 6)
Other non-sterling	95·7 (+28)	111·2 (— 1)	98·1 (+ 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*103*	*100*	*95*
Middle East	42·3 (+24)	51·0 (+10)	46·1 (+ 1)
Japan	18·0 (+51)	17·8 (—14)	16·2 (—10)
Other	35·5 (+22)	42·3 (— 5)	35·9 (+ 7)
Total Non-Sterling	964·9 (+16)	933·7 (— 1)	994·6 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*961*	*936*	*1,003*
Total All Countries	1,413·6 (+11)	1,394·6 (— 3)	1,461·1 (+ 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*1,431*	*1,374*	*1,454*

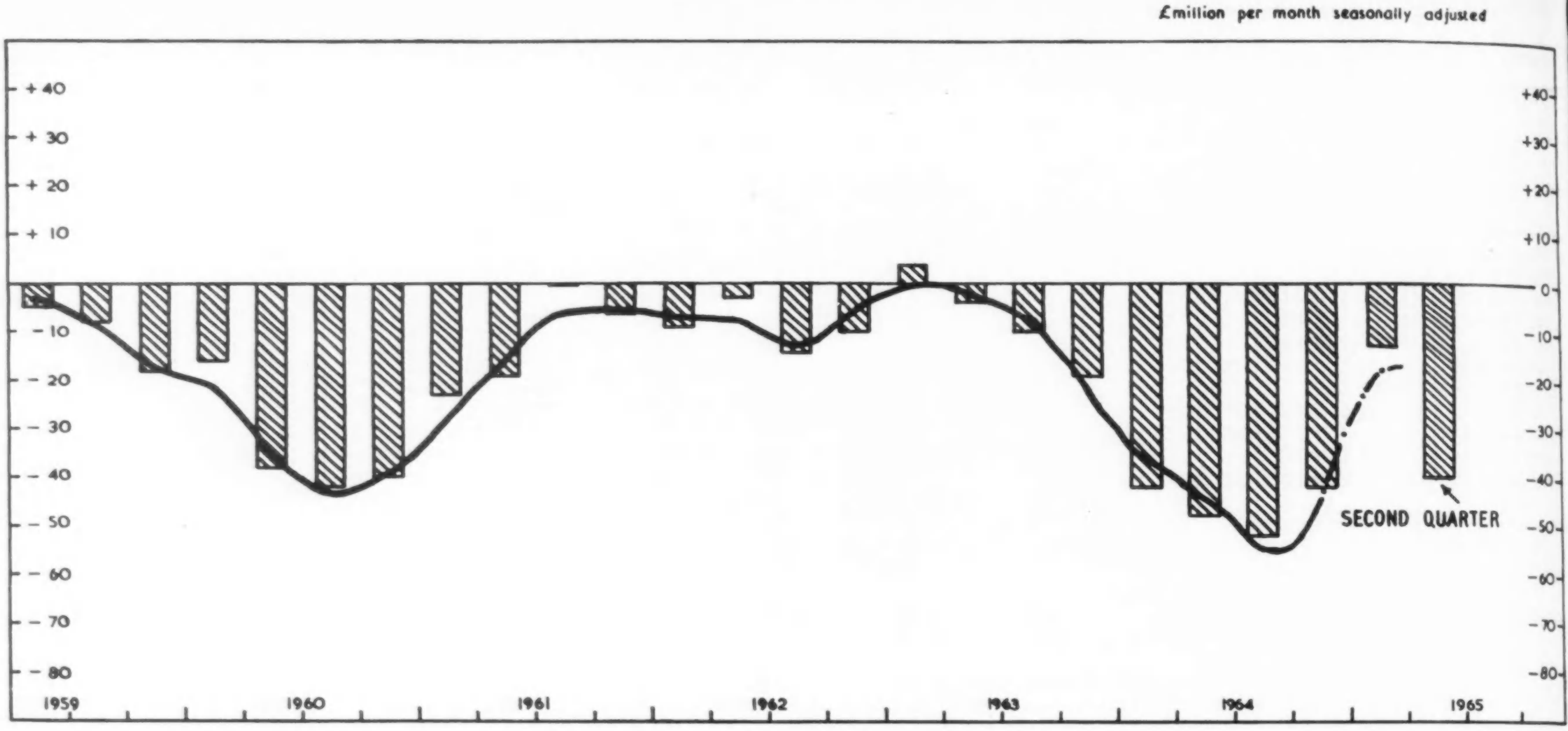
(1) Separate figures not available prior to 1965.

Imports and United Kingdom exports

Quarters or quarterly averages £ million

Section and Division	Imports				United Kingdom exports			
	1st half 1964	2nd half 1964	1st qtr. 1965	2nd qtr. 1965	1st half 1964	2nd half 1964	1st qtr. 1965	2nd qtr. 1965
0. Food and Live Animals Total	424·1	388·2	390·4	400·3	40·0	39·6	35·4	39·1
00 Live animals	15·4	13·8	13·6	8·3	8·2	8·0	7·0	12·2
01 Meat and meat preparations	87·7	96·7	91·8	94·9	3·4	2·1	1·9	2·7
02 Dairy products and eggs	52·7	54·5	61·8	49·4	2·1	2·2	2·0	2·8
03 Fish and fish preparations	16·6	16·9	15·7	13·9	1·9	2·2	2·6	2·2
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	58·5	51·0	52·6	58·7	4·7	4·8	5·2	4·6
05 Fruit and vegetables	77·5	64·4	68·1	86·9	2·3	2·9	2·8	2·0
06 Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	49·7	22·4	22·1	27·0	11·2	10·5	6·9	5·6
07 Coffee, cocoa and preparations, tea and spices	42·6	41·8	37·9	36·2	2·6	3·5	3·1	2·7
08 Feeding stuff for animals	15·5	18·3	20·2	17·5	0·9	1·0	1·3	1·4
09 Miscellaneous food preparations	7·7	8·3	6·5	7·5	2·7	2·4	2·6	2·9
1. Beverages and Tobacco Total	27·2	47·2	18·2	28·4	26·7	35·2	26·3	33·7
11 Beverages	12·9	16·0	8·2	11·9	22·7	30·8	21·6	28·9
12 Tobacco	14·3	31·2	10·0	16·6	4·0	4·5	4·7	4·8
2. Crude Materials, Inedible Total	265·7	267·0	258·6	264·5	42·5	33·8	36·3	36·2
21 Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	16·0	12·6	17·3	12·0	1·5	1·1	1·4	1·4
22 Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	11·5	12·4	11·1	11·9	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·1
23 Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	12·3	12·9	13·0	11·1	2·4	2·4	2·7	2·8
24 Wood, lumber and cork	42·7	66·4	43·1	52·9	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·2
25 Pulp and waste paper	33·8	34·9	37·3	37·1	0·5	0·4	0·5	0·4
26 Textile fibres, not manufactured and their waste	84·5	54·1	67·6	64·1	28·0	21·0	21·9	21·0
27 Crude fertilizers and minerals	10·7	11·9	11·0	12·7	4·6	4·8	4·5	5·4
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	43·0	49·6	45·3	51·8	4·3	2·9	3·6	3·9
29 Crude animal and vegetable materials	11·3	12·3	12·9	10·8	0·9	1·0	1·4	1·1
3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc. Total	148·7	143·8	165·0	155·5	35·6	33·8	36·9	31·2
33 Petroleum and petroleum products	148·3	143·3	162·2	152·7	25·1	25·4	29·6	25·7
Coal, coke, gas and electric energy	0·5	0·5	2·8	2·8	10·5	8·3	7·4	5·6
4. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats Total	13·2	13·6	16·6	15·9	1·3	1·6	1·4	1·7
5. Chemicals Total	62·8	63·4	62·3	73·5	102·6	103·5	107·2	113·8
51 Chemical elements and compounds	24·0	25·8	24·0	30·1	26·6	25·2	27·2	28·2
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	4·0	3·7	3·8	4·1	13·5	13·6	13·0	13·8
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	1·9	1·7	2·2	2·5	14·7	14·9	16·0	17·1
55 Essential oils and perfume materials	3·8	3·5	4·0	4·0	9·1	9·2	8·3	9·2
56 Fertilizers, manufactured	5·1	4·3	5·7	4·6	1·2	1·7	2·7	1·8
58 Plastic materials and artificial resins	13·8	13·5	11·8	14·9	18·1	19·2	19·9	20·2
All other chemical materials and products	10·2	11·0	10·7	13·3	19·4	19·7	19·9	23·4
6. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material Total	264·6	271·8	264·0	278·5	283·7	285·0	289·3	316·2
61 Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	7·8	6·9	6·0	6·8	7·6	7·1	7·2	7·8
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	2·8	3·1	2·8	3·2	12·5	11·7	11·5	12·2
63 Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	16·0	16·8	17·9	17·2	1·5	1·4	1·4	1·5
64 Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	33·2	33·0	28·0	32·1	12·2	11·9	12·5	12·4
65 Textile yarn, fabrics and articles	44·9	43·6	38·1	36·5	69·2	68·5	68·5	70·0
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures	45·0	46·1	52·8	56·7	56·5	60·4	60·5	64·0
67 Iron and steel	31·6	21·4	18·5	19·7	54·2	54·6	54·2	62·2
68 Non-ferrous metals	73·4	90·8	89·7	94·4	33·5	33·9	36·2	45·1
69 Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	9·6	10·1	10·3	11·8	36·5	35·5	37·2	40·8
7. Machinery and Transport Equipment Total	139·1	133·5	131·3	158·4	483·1	431·8	474·7	510·3
71 Machinery other than electric	83·7	84·6	83·2	98·0	229·5	201·4	218·0	239·3
72 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	28·8	30·2	29·0	32·0	80·6	76·9	82·2	86·9
73 Transport equipment	26·6	18·7	19·2	28·3	172·9	153·5	174·6	184·1
8. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles Total	75·5	71·1	66·0	69·6	75·8	82·1	79·9	88·3
81 Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	1·5	1·5	1·3	1·3	2·7	2·8	3·3	3·3
82 Furniture	2·1	2·1	2·0	2·3	3·2	3·1	3·1	3·6
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	1·0	1·0	0·9	1·0	0·6	0·8	0·7	0·7
84 Clothing	19·3	17·4	15·4	13·5	9·4	12·5	10·7	9·9
85 Footwear	7·0	4·8	6·0	4·5	3·0	4·2	3·3	3·4
86 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	16·6	16·5	16·3	19·1	22·9	21·4	22·8	26·5
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	28·0	27·8	24·3	27·9	34·1	37·2	36·1	40·9
5-8 Manufactured Goods Total	541·9	539·8	523·7	579·9	945·2	902·3	951·1	1,028·6
9. Commodities and Transactions not Classified according to Kind Total	17·0	14·0	22·1	16·6	32·1	36·4	34·5	34·6
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS	1,437·9	1,413·6	1,394·6	1,461·1	1,123·4	1,082·8	1,121·9	1,205·2

THE TRADE BALANCE



UNITED KINGDOM TRADE—*continued*

in the second half of last year. Compared with a year earlier there were substantial reductions in imports from Chile, largely due to reduced imports of copper.

Imports from the Argentine Republic and Uruguay also fell, mainly because of reduced imports of meat, especially beef, whilst imports from Venezuela rose a little. In the first half-year imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe increased substantially; they were 6 per cent (£1 million) a month more than in the previous half-year: most of the rise was in the second quarter. Imports from the rest of the non-sterling area, mostly primary producers, but including Japan, fell in the first half-year.

Notes:

Trade balance

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on July 29*, and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for August†, due to be published on or about August 27.

The figures for the trade balance are on a balance of payments basis and are estimates and liable to revision. They are only published seasonally adjusted. In order to obtain the best guidance as to the trend of the trade balance, figures for several months should be taken together. This series is intended as a substitute for the crude 'trade gap' which, being the difference between imports (c.i.f.) and exports plus re-exports (both f.o.b.) is misleading in that the import valuation includes insurance and freight, which, in so far as they are paid abroad, are included in the invisibles account in the balance of payments. There are also smaller adjustments, for example, in allowance for goods not covered by the Trade Accounts.

* Accounts relating to the Overseas Trade of the United Kingdom, June 1965. HM Stationery Office. Price 30s., by post 31s.

† Report on Overseas Trade. Published by HM Stationery Office. Price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 10d. Annual subscription £2 6s.

Census of Production for 1965

ARRANGEMENTS FOR the Census of Production to be taken in 1966 in respect of the year 1965 have now been settled after consultation with the Census of Production Advisory Committee.

The census for 1965 will be on similar lines to the simplified census taken in respect of the year 1964. It will include firms engaged in manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, and water supply. The questions asked will again relate only to capital expenditure and to stocks and work in progress. (Exceptionally, additional information about employment will be required from the construction industry.)

As for 1964, the regular returns from contributors to the Board of Trade's voluntary monthly or quarterly inquiries into stocks and capital expenditure – now over 2,000 drawn from the largest firms and covering about two-thirds of the total stocks and capital expenditure of manufacturing industry – will be supplemented by returns from some 1,500 additional businesses. These extra returns will help to make possible estimates of stock changes and capital expenditure, for 1965 as a whole, in greater industry detail and with greater reliability than is possible with the figures provided by the voluntary contributors alone. Only the largest firms, not already voluntary contributors, will be approached. Not many businesses employing fewer than 500 persons are likely to be asked to make returns except in a few industry groups where there is a substantial proportion of firms employing fewer than that number of persons. In a few industries, where the largest firms are predominant, the limit will be set as high as 750 employees.

In addition, as in the past, an approach will be made to a sample of firms employing 25 or more persons in the construction industry.

In order to make possible the provision of separate figures for Scotland and for Wales additional returns will be required and firms employing over 200 persons in these countries will be approached.

Census returns will not be required from firms supplying the Board of Trade with monthly or quarterly figures of stocks and capital expenditure.

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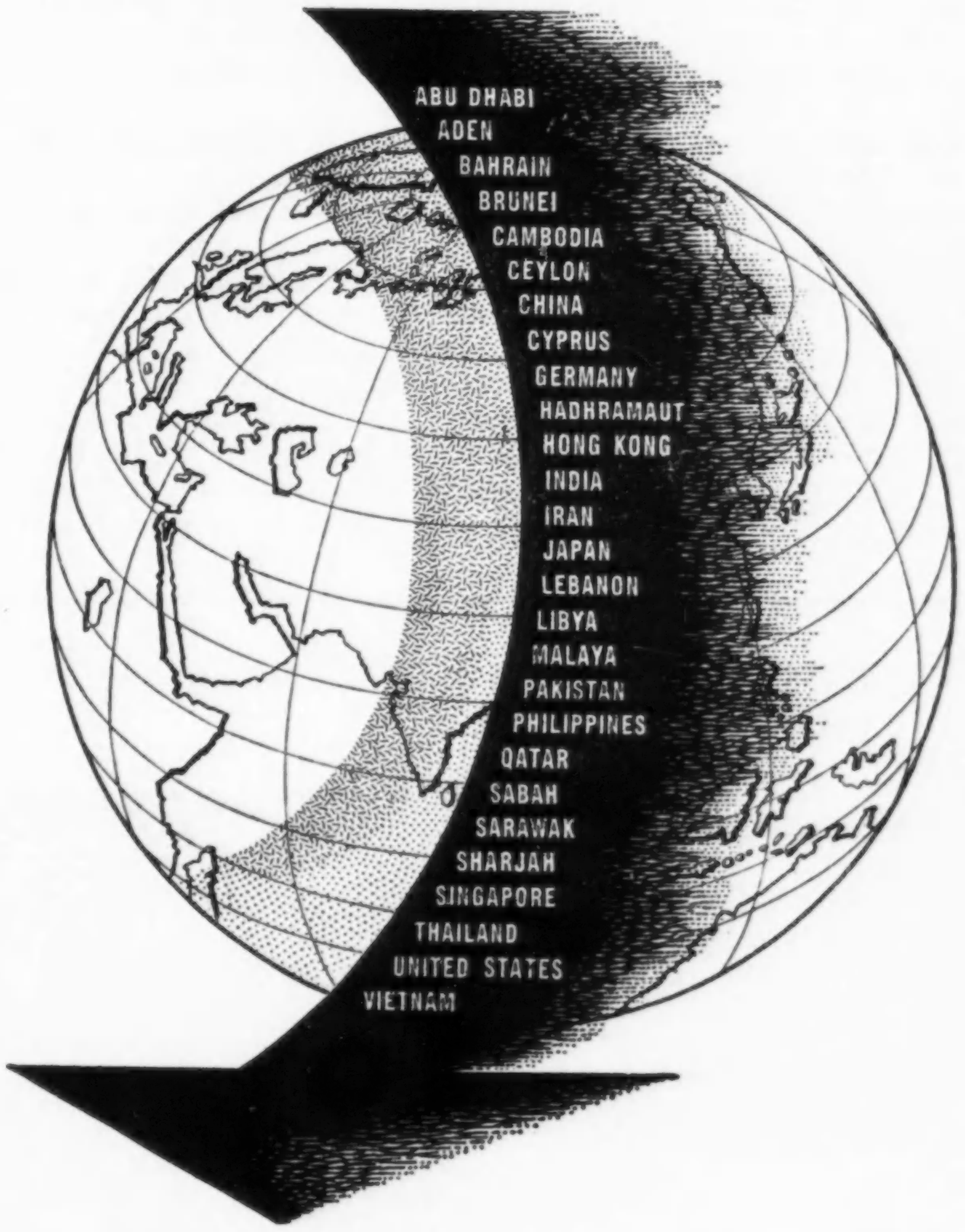
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UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Unit value and volume index numbers for June

Unit value index numbers of imports and exports (Table 1)

In June the import and export unit value indices and terms of trade were unchanged from the May levels of 107, 108 and 101 respectively (1961=100).

The overall import unit value index fell slightly from the May level. The index for food, beverages and tobacco fell by rather more than one per cent with lower average prices of some fruit and vegetables more than offsetting increased prices of imported meat and bacon. The fuels index continued to decline, with a fall of one half per cent from the level in May. There was a rise of one half per cent in the manufactured goods index.

The marginal rise in the overall export unit value index was due to a rise of one half per cent in the manufactured goods class index (not recorded in the rounded index) which was partly offset by a fall of one per cent in the index for non-manufactures. Within the manufactured goods class there were rises of one per cent in both the indices for metals and for other manufactured goods.

Volume of imports and exports (Table 2)

The volume of imports which had risen sharply at the beginning of last year and rather more slowly towards the end of it, showed a significant decline on an average basis, in the first six months of this year, despite individually erratic monthly figures. The volume of imports (seasonally adjusted) was 2 per cent less in the first half than it had been in the second half of 1964 and 1 per cent lower than a year earlier. In value terms the falls were 1½ and 1 per cent. In the second quarter the volume of imports was 5 per cent higher than in the first, but several factors contributed to the low figures in the early months of this year and to the higher later ones. Arrivals of goods from the United States including food imports, were delayed at the beginning of the year because of the American dock strikes and were higher later, and there was an influx of goods in May which had been held back earlier to take advantage of the reduction at the end of April of the temporary import charge.

The reductions in volume in the first half year were spread over all the main categories of goods except basic materials and fuels, and were especially marked in imports of food. Imports of manufactures which under conditions of an expanding home economy might have been expected to rise, were amongst those goods which declined in the half year. The seasonally adjusted June volume of total imports was substantially lower than it had been in May when imports were unusually high due to special factors. Imports of food, drink and tobacco in the first half year were 8 per cent lower in volume and value than they had been in the second half of last year with imports very much higher in the second quarter. The decline on a year earlier was 5 per cent in volume and 7 per cent in value. There was a fall of 4 per cent on imports of manufactured goods in the first half year compared with both halves of 1964. Imports of finished manufactures which are mostly subject to the temporary import charge were 3 per cent lower in volume in the first half year than in both halves of 1964 and imports of semi-manufactures which are partly chargeable were 4 per cent less, after a fall of 1 per cent between the first and second halves of last year. Whereas there was not much change in the value of imports of basic materials since early 1964, there was a 2 per cent rise in the volume since the second half of last year; the rise between the two quarters of this year was under 1 per cent. There was a substantial rise in the volume of imports of fuel, 10 per cent more in the first half year than in the second half of 1964; these have been rising continuously for some months. A decrease in the recorded unit value of these imports somewhat reduced the rise in value terms. This amounted to 6 per cent over the same period.

Exports in the first half year were 3 per cent more, both by value and volume, than they had been in the second half of last year. There was, however, a fall of 2 per cent in volume between the first and second quarters, though little change in value (a fall of about ½ per cent) and the growth of exports may have weakened. The rise in volume in the first half year compared with the corresponding period a year ago was 2 per cent (exports fell slightly in the second half of 1964). Most of the rise in the first half year was in exports of manufactures which rose over 2½ per cent in volume compared with the last half of 1964 (the rise in value terms was 4 per cent). The rise over the same period for non-manufactures was smaller (under 1 per cent).

Amongst manufactured goods, exports of metals were 3 per cent more in volume in the first half year than in both halves of 1964 and they rose 4 per cent between the two quarters of this year. Exports of machinery and transport equipment increased in volume in the first half of 1965 (3 per cent) compared with the last half of 1964, when there had been a fall of 2 per cent on the preceding half year. Exports of textiles which changed little in volume in 1964, although there were fluctuations, were 2 per cent less in the first half of 1965 with a similar difference between each of the 1965 quarters. There was not much change in the volume of chemicals in the first half year compared with the second half of 1964 when these exports rose substantially (6 per cent).

Note:

This series of index numbers based on 1961=100 was introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September, 1963 issue of Economic Trends. Some minor changes have been made to the index numbers, and their relative weights, given in these tables to take account of the inclusion of precious stones, etc., in the import and export statistics and the revised valuation of parcel post imports.

OVERSEAS STEEL TECHNOLOGISTS SEE BRITISH EQUIPMENT

A party of steel technologists attending the International Spectroscopy Conference at Exeter saw a demonstration of the Plessey Automation Group's Analox Mk. III equipment at the company's factory at West Leigh, Hants. This equipment, which determines the oxygen content of metals, is of particular interest to the steel industry, especially in view of increasing demand for 'clean' steels. Among those seen examining the Analox equipment are Dr. Subat (Friedrich Krupp, Essen), Dr. P. Holler (Huttenwerk Oberhausen), Professor Schmidt (VOEST), Mr. A. Rogers (English Steel Corporation) and Mr. J. Brown (Guest Keen and Nettlefolds). Mr. Brown described the operational experience gained with a Plessey Analox Mk. II machine bought by his company.

United Kingdom import and export unit value index numbers

TABLE 1 (1961 = 100)

	IMPORTS					EXPORTS								(1) TERMS OF TRADE
								Manufactured Goods						
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactured Goods	Total	Non-Manufactures	Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and Transport Eqpt.	Other	
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7		
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	125	843	86	65	123	428	141	
1954	104	108	104	110	98	91	105	89	114	95	90	83	87	87
1955	108	109	108	112	106	92	106	90	114	95	93	85	89	86
1956	110	109	111	119	107	95	112	93	113	94	99	88	92	87
1957	111	109	115	138	100	100	122	96	114	96	102	92	94	89
1958	103	104	100	120	96	99	108	97	109	96	103	95	94	96
1959	102	105	98	111	98	98	103	97	108	92	99	97	95	96
1960	102	104	101	104	101	100	102	99	104	96	101	99	97	97
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	99	102	98	100	101	103	102	102
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	103	104	100	102	102	106	104	101
1964	107	115	103	95	105	106	107	106	101	107	106	107	105	99
1963 1st quarter	102	107	95	98	101	103	100	103	98	102	102	104	104	101
2nd quarter	103	110	98	99	101	103	101	103	99	102	102	105	104	100
3rd quarter	103	111	97	98	101	104	104	104	100	103	102	106	104	101
4th quarter	105	117	99	96	102	105	105	105	102	103	103	106	105	100
1964 1st quarter	107	118	102	96	103	105	107	105	101	105	104	106	104	98
2nd quarter	106	115	103	96	104	106	108	105	101	107	105	107	104	99
3rd quarter	106	113	103	94	106	107	108	107	101	107	107	107	106	101
4th quarter	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	108	110	108	105	100
1965 1st quarter	107	115	102	93	108	108	106	108	103	109	111	109	106	100
2nd quarter	107	114	102	92	108	108	104	109	104	110	112	109	108	101
1963 April	102	107	97	98	101	103	100	103	100	102	102	105	103	101
May	103	109	98	99	101	103	101	103	99	102	102	105	103	100
June	104	113	97	99	101	104	102	104	99	102	102	106	104	99
July	103	111	97	99	101	104	103	104	99	103	102	106	104	101
August	103	110	97	98	101	104	105	105	100	102	102	106	104	102
September	103	112	97	97	101	104	104	105	101	103	102	106	105	101
October	105	116	97	96	101	105	104	105	101	103	102	106	105	100
November	106	118	99	96	102	105	105	105	101	103	103	106	106	99
December	106	116	100	95	102	105	106	105	102	104	103	106	105	100
1964 January	106	118	101	95	102	105	107	105	101	104	104	106	104	99
February	107	118	102	97	103	105	107	105	101	105	104	106	104	98
March	107	117	102	97	103	105	108	105	101	106	104	106	104	98
April	106	115	103	97	103	105	108	105	101	106	104	106	104	99
May	107	116	103	96	104	106	109	106	101	107	105	107	104	99
June	106	114	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	108	106	107	105	100
July	106	113	104	95	105	107	109	106	101	108	106	108	105	100
August	106	114	102	94	106	107	109	106	101	107	107	107	106	100
September	106	111	102	94	106	107	107	107	101	108	108	108	106	101
October	107	113	104	94	107	107	107	107	102	108	109	107	106	100
November	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	108	110	107	106	100
December	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	109	111	108	105	100
1965 January	108	116	102	94	108	107	106	108	102	109	111	108	106	100
February	107	114	102	93	108	108	106	108	103	110	111	109	106	101
March	107	114	101	93	108	108	106	108	104	110	111	109	107	101
April	107	114	102	92	108	108	104	109	104	110	112	109	108	101
May	107	115	102	92	108	108	104	109	104	110	112	109	107	101
June	107	113	102	91	108	108	103	109	104	110	113	109	108	101

(1) Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.

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United Kingdom import and export volume index numbers

TABLE 2 (1961 = 100)

	IMPORTS					EXPORTS							
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactured Goods	Total	Non-Manufactures	Manufactured Goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and Transport Eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	125	843	86	65	123	428	141
1954	73	82	96	63	50	82	83	79	57	141	75	75	82
1955	82	88	102	75	63	87	85	86	65	135	86	82	90
1956	81	90	99	71	63	92	89	91	69	129	97	89	90
1957	84	93	103	70	66	93	88	93	74	128	100	91	91
1958	84	98	92	76	67	90	88	90	71	109	93	90	89
1959	90	98	98	88	77	93	90	93	81	109	99	92	91
1960	102	100	107	96	103	98	92	98	93	109	98	97	96
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	103	104	96	112	104	102	110	101	107	99	100	100	103
1963	107	102	101	120	113	108	120	106	113	101	100	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	137	112	115	111	126	105	103	107	123
Unadjusted													
1964 1st quarter	119	106	107	126	136	113	115	114	125	106	102	115	116
2nd quarter	121	103	109	133	143	115	116	115	127	109	109	113	125
3rd quarter	116	103	105	127	133	102	104	102	123	99	96	95	119
4th quarter	121	107	113	130	135	116	127	113	130	109	107	107	131
1965 1st quarter	116	96	107	147	128	112	111	112	129	103	101	110	123
2nd quarter	121	101	109	141	142	119	117	120	134	105	115	118	131
1964 April	125	102	113	140	151	109	109	109	120	105	105	106	116
May	116	101	103	133	133	125	125	126	141	120	116	125	132
June	122	105	113	127	144	111	114	111	120	100	105	107	125
July	116	104	105	120	133	103	90	106	120	97	97	101	122
August	117	98	111	128	134	109	120	108	137	108	109	95	128
September	116	107	100	133	131	94	101	93	113	91	82	88	106
October	127	111	113	134	148	114	125	112	132	108	101	105	135
November	116	108	107	125	127	114	132	111	127	113	109	105	123
December	121	102	117	132	131	119	124	116	132	106	110	110	134
1965 January	119	99	114	145	127	107	110	107	121	98	97	107	110
February	101	82	95	128	113	110	107	111	127	98	94	110	125
March	127	105	114	167	144	119	115	119	138	112	113	113	134
April	117	105	108	141	128	121	113	122	141	110	116	118	135
May	126	99	108	144	156	118	116	119	133	106	114	117	127
June	120	100	111	138	141	119	122	119	129	99	114	118	130
Seasonally adjusted													
1964 1st quarter	*117*	*103*	*107*	*124*	*134*	*113*	*116*	*112*	*123*	*103*	*102*	*112*	*120*
2nd quarter	*120*	*103*	*108*	*130*	*140*	*111*	*117*	*110*	*123*	*107*	*104*	*105*	*124*
3rd quarter	*120*	*108*	*105*	*126*	*139*	*109*	*110*	*109*	*129*	*104*	*104*	*103*	*121*
4th quarter	*119*	*104*	*110*	*133*	*134*	*113*	*119*	*113*	*130*	*107*	*103*	*109*	*125*
1965 1st quarter	*114*	*94*	*109*	*144*	*125*	*115*	*116*	*115*	*131*	*104*	*105*	*110*	*132*
2nd quarter	*120*	*101*	*110*	*139*	*138*	*113*	*115*	*113*	*128*	*102*	*108*	*108*	*128*
1964 April	*119*	*97*	*110*	*130*	*142*	*107*	*112*	*106*	*120*	*106*	*103*	*101*	*119*
May	*116*	*102*	*104*	*129*	*133*	*116*	*120*	*116*	*128*	*114*	*105*	*113*	*126*
June	*124*	*109*	*112*	*130*	*145*	*110*	*118*	*109*	*120*	*102*	*105*	*102*	*127*
July	*111*	*102*	*99*	*114*	*125*	*104*	*98*	*105*	*121*	*97*	*98*	*100*	*118*
August	*126*	*111*	*111*	*129*	*150*	*116*	*123*	*115*	*143*	*110*	*119*	*105*	*129*
September	*122*	*112*	*105*	*134*	*141*	*108*	*108*	*107*	*124*	*104*	*94*	*105*	*116*
October	*117*	*101*	*107*	*129*	*136*	*110*	*114*	*109*	*130*	*105*	*96*	*105*	*125*
November	*121*	*110*	*112*	*134*	*132*	*111*	*121*	*110*	*128*	*109*	*103*	*107*	*116*
December	*120*	*100*	*111*	*135*	*136*	*119*	*123*	*118*	*132*	*106*	*110*	*115*	*135*
1965 January	*116*	*98*	*107*	*141*	*124*	*111*	*116*	*110*	*125*	*102*	*102*	*107*	*123*
February	*110*	*88*	*108*	*140*	*120*	*118*	*115*	*118*	*134*	*103*	*102*	*115*	*137*
March	*116*	*94*	*112*	*152*	*129*	*116*	*118*	*116*	*134*	*108*	*110*	*109*	*135*
April	*118*	*105*	*112*	*140*	*127*	*115*	*112*	*115*	*136*	*106*	*110*	*109*	*133*
May	*125*	*99*	*110*	*141*	*151*	*113*	*115*	*113*	*126*	*104*	*108*	*109*	*126*
June	*118*	*99*	*106*	*137*	*137*	*111*	*118*	*110*	*122*	*96*	*107*	*106*	*125*

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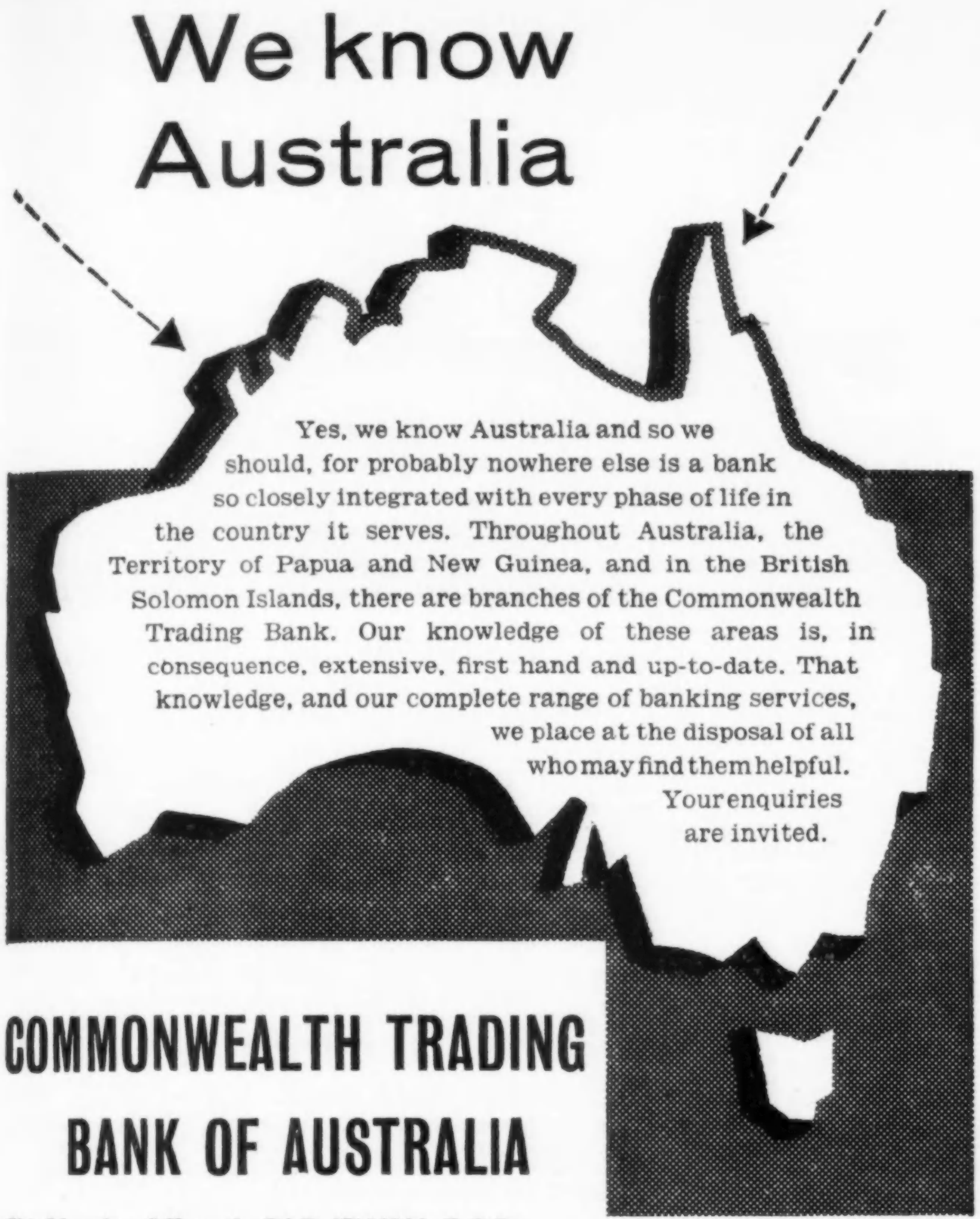

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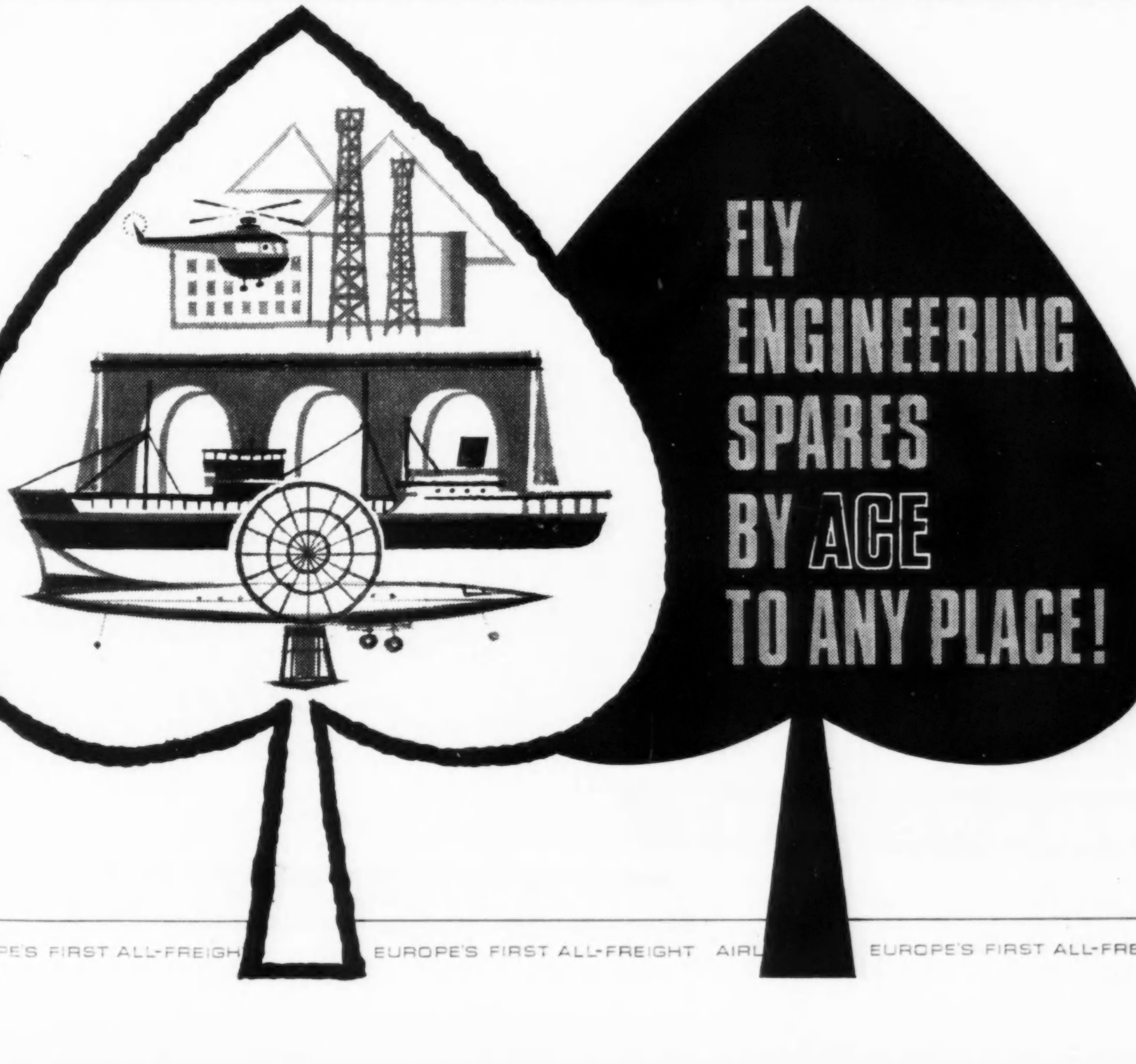

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Shipping Movement at United Kingdom Ports

Foreign and Coastal Trade Movements in April 1965

THE TOTAL NET TONNAGE of vessels in the foreign trade which entered and cleared United Kingdom ports with cargo during April 1965, amounted to 13,517 thousand net tons: this was 1·5 per cent more than the tonnage for the same month in 1964. Commonwealth vessels accounted for 6,519 thousand net tons.

The net tonnage of foreign vessels entering and clearing with cargo during the first four months of the year showed an increase of 1,953 thousand net tons over the figures for the same period of 1964.

There was an 8 per cent increase in the total net tonnage of coasting trade arrivals and departures with cargo for the month of April, and a 10 per cent increase for the first four months of the year compared with 1964.

Definitions

(1) The foreign trade statistics relate to voyages direct from any port abroad to a port in the United Kingdom, or *vice versa*, or from one port to another in the United Kingdom, so long as the vessel has on board cargo shipped abroad, or shipped in the United Kingdom for discharge abroad, or passengers from or for a port outside the United Kingdom.

The coasting trade statistics include vessels carrying only coastwise cargo or passengers from port to port in the United Kingdom, and vessels moving between these ports without at the time having on board cargo or passengers from or for a port abroad. For example, the coastwise movement in ballast includes foreign trade vessels which, having completed the discharge of cargo or passengers from abroad at one United Kingdom port, proceed coastwise to another port to load for the return voyage.

A Transport Ferry Service was recently inaugurated at Felixstowe. Seen here is the 2,760-ton Gaelic Ferry berthed alongside the 308 ft. x 40 ft. quay, with her stern to the floating pontoon from which she will load some of the 500 export cars and trailers seen in the foreground. The ferry terminal will be operated by Atlantic Steam Navigation Ltd. There will be three sailings a week between Felixstowe and Rotterdam, and on her first voyage the Gaelic Ferry accommodated 80 export cars and 35 trucks, trailers and containers in her hold, while she carried approximately the same number as deck cargo. The travelling, luffing 32-ton jib crane seen here is able to traverse the entire length of the quay and is claimed to be the largest and fastest handling crane of its type in the United Kingdom.

Photo: Ray Roberts, Felixstowe.

(2) Cargo figures relate to vessels which load or unload merchandise, bullion, specie or mail, except those loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers or ships' stores.

(3) Ballast figures relate to all vessels other than those defined in (2) and include vessels loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers, ships' stores or passengers.

(4) Vessels in the foreign trade, calling during the course of a single voyage at more than one port of the United Kingdom, are recorded as entered and cleared at one port only, but as arrived and departed at each port.

TABLE 1 **Shipping movement at UK Ports**

Foreign Trade		Number of Vessels	Total	United Kingdom	Other (1) Commonwealth	Foreign	Number of Vessels	Total	United Kingdom	Other (1) Commonwealth	Foreign
			Thousand Net Tons					Thousand Net Tons			
		Entered					Cleared				
With cargo:	Month of April 1964	5,066	8,477	3,924	230	4,323	4,687	4,839	2,511	197	2,131
	Month of April 1965	5,057	8,733	3,697	278	4,758	4,335	4,784	2,370	174	2,240
	Four months ending April 1964	19,894	32,230	14,772	779	16,680	17,560	17,844	9,039	632	8,174
	Four months ending April 1965	19,900	33,633	14,194	874	18,564	17,031	17,736	8,881	614	8,241
In ballast:	Month of April 1964	1,571	1,974	943	68	963	2,119	5,734	2,361	112	3,261
	Month of April 1965	1,505	1,943	832	61	1,050	2,361	6,105	2,200	166	3,739
	Four months ending April 1964	5,644	7,098	3,205	197	3,697	8,178	21,824	9,030	397	12,397
	Four months ending April 1965	5,315	6,966	3,141	199	3,625	8,479	23,453	8,636	436	14,380

(1) Including Irish Republic and South Africa.

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TABLE 2. Foreign trade entrances and clearances with cargo

	Entered				Cleared			
	April		Four months ended April		April		Four months ended April	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Nationality of vessels:	Numbers of vessels							
United Kingdom	1,623	1,595	6,332	6,178	1,575	1,383	5,828	5,448
Other Commonwealth	165	138	523	495	188	172	636	649
Foreign	3,278	3,324	13,039	13,227	2,924	2,780	11,096	10,934
TOTAL	5,066	5,057	19,894	19,900	4,687	4,335	17,560	17,031
	Thousand net tons							
Commonwealth (1):								
Registered in United Kingdom	3,924	3,697	14,772	14,194	2,511	2,370	9,039	8,881
Registered in Canada	3	—	7	3	7	—	7	—
Registered in other countries	227	278	773	872	190	174	625	614
Soviet	44	47	213	229	27	19	90	93
Finnish	48	57	192	262	31	28	110	112
Swedish	295	280	1,094	1,360	81	152	424	507
Norwegian	898	1,101	3,576	4,213	316	399	1,213	1,365
Danish	236	341	912	957	106	146	424	585
Polish	17	27	68	80	13	19	72	51
German	280	327	1,084	1,229	222	219	829	906
Dutch	639	596	2,356	2,182	442	481	1,868	1,634
Belgian	154	216	594	644	132	141	506	517
French	366	291	1,157	1,144	255	183	823	760
Spanish	75	59	256	241	60	57	222	244
Italian	110	156	500	602	8	2	29	8
Yugoslav	4	7	40	39	10	4	25	20
Greek	139	196	702	860	56	76	123	227
United States of America	294	219	1,078	817	251	188	871	671
Panamanian	78	109	339	566	14	7	74	66
Liberian	487	604	1,959	2,592	17	32	85	113
Other	157	123	558	545	91	87	367	365
Total foreign	4,324	4,758	16,681	18,564	2,131	2,240	8,174	8,241
TOTAL	8,477	8,733	32,231	33,633	4,839	4,784	17 844	17,736
Trading areas:								
Irish Republic	397	345	1,430	1,435	362	340	1,426	1,404
Northern Europe (Foreign)	1,869	1,912	7,616	7,809	1,717	1,690	6,704	6,584
Europe (Atlantic) and Western Mediterranean Countries	876	999	3,051	3,408	588	640	2,242	2,469
Central and Eastern Mediterranean Countries	668	1,038	3,350	4,181	140	106	577	501
West and South Africa	613	664	2,211	2,675	274	229	998	934
East Africa, Persian Gulf, India	1,486	1,187	5,092	4,454	229	260	898	960
Eastern Asia and Islands in the Pacific	183	208	861	813	197	200	721	754
Australasia	261	252	1,119	1,060	167	180	765	721
North America (Atlantic Coast)	991	1,008	2,999	2,867	793	867	2,167	2,184
West Indies and Central America (Atlantic Coast)	720	737	2,903	3,373	154	123	547	587
South America (Atlantic Coast)	147	152	640	643	111	85	446	375
South and Central America (Pacific Coast)	52	80	246	218	19	20	103	68
North America (Pacific Coast)	185	143	658	665	87	42	249	194
Other areas	29	7	54	33	—	1	1	1
Total Commonwealth Countries (1)	2,957	2,712	10,508	10,376	1,351	1,324	4,822	4,927
Total Foreign Countries	5,520	6,021	21,725	23,258	3,488	3,460	13,023	12,810
TOTAL	8,477	8,733	32,231	33,633	4,839	4,784	17,844	17,736

(1) Includes Irish Republic and South Africa.

TABLE 3 Foreign trade arrivals and departures at principal ports for the period January—April

Port	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1964	1965		1964	1965		1964	1965		1964	1965	
	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels
Blyth	4	3	13	31	18	37	31	18	51	38	20	55
Bristol	1,425	1,402	613	1,482	1,446	655	168	233	237	1,267	1,369	574
Cardiff	553	535	230	649	621	358	229	168	236	798	703	393
Dover	1,179	1,183	988	1,869	1,827	1,608	1,128	1,160	927	1,858	1,831	1,598
Falmouth (inc. Truro)	8	24	21	433	366	131	1	1	5	571	550	130
Folkestone	193	173	162	253	224	193	197	174	159	270	235	198
Grimsby (inc. Immingham)	854	898	843	1,050	1,000	935	344	205	289	1,036	1,048	943
Harwich	1,266	1,397	1,132	1,296	1,452	1,212	1,283	1,410	1,172	1,314	1,445	1,235
Holyhead	386	358	322	398	369	337	390	366	325	400	376	335
Hull	1,494	1,551	1,204	1,666	1,678	1,352	626	536	761	1,630	1,586	1,280
Lancaster	190	64	12	198	77	37	7	9	26	137	102	40
Liverpool	4,599	4,701	1,790	5,566	5,646	2,275	2,477	2,378	1,535	5,774	5,943	2,310
London	9,596	9,915	4,919	12,239	12,499	6,041	5,093	4,940	4,008	12,130	12,203	6,259
Manchester (inc. Runcorn)	1,879	1,945	900	1,983	2,050	1,022	641	596	687	1,727	1,838	1,039
Middlesbrough	993	1,022	433	1,363	1,392	616	629	726	508	1,405	1,553	706
Milford Haven	1,438	1,930	130	1,624	2,180	260	152	217	86	1,552	2,047	223
Newhaven	87	120	214	101	128	232	93	97	192	98	123	225
Newport (Mon.)	411	350	171	634	569	304	393	326	257	652	647	335
Plymouth	86	73	174	218	198	297	45	48	136	235	178	276
Southampton	4,475	4,941	785	5,500	5,894	1,066	2,034	2,299	658	5,508	5,873	1,076
Swansea	451	304	176	1,014	796	535	857	709	675	1,200	896	732
Tyne Ports	759	725	439	1,154	1,170	575	504	434	376	1,359	1,395	609
Glasgow	1,744	1,734	522	2,025	1,986	615	947	843	345	2,112	1,990	587
Grangemouth	342	302	343	508	417	411	412	330	333	590	421	414
Greenock	133	200	43	545	596	111	65	79	22	512	710	114
Leith	246	231	337	259	236	351	117	105	228	231	213	319
Belfast	609	741	428	644	777	476	126	160	168	493	715	371
Other ports	2,559	2,727	5,071	3,196	3,445	6,658	1,440	1,494	4,045	3,178	3,459	6,559
TOTAL	37,957	39,550	22,415	47,898	49,058	28,700	20,429	20,062	18,447	48,075	49,468	28,935

TABLE 4 Coasting trade arrivals and departures at principal ports for the period January — April

Port	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1964	1965		1964	1965		1964	1965		1964	1965	
	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels
Blyth	6	10	34	785	688	940	787	680	886	798	690	922
Bristol	375	595	489	515	737	1,390	193	374	985	703	841	1,482
Cardiff	108	251	256	369	485	944	100	112	601	235	353	903
Cowes	685	472	2,667	1,238	1,171	5,212	650	426	2,319	1,248	1,164	5,184
Falmouth	45	83	66	322	338	222	36	36	119	101	106	201
Hartlepool	4	34	35	269	253	228	240	209	186	254	253	239
Hull	325	310	144	576	618	572	219	312	434	669	707	643
Immingham	132	263	53	358	545	324	168	394	259	386	589	349
Lancaster	429	543	320	484	591	461	528	534	482	549	580	495
Liverpool	898	1,137	953	1,336	1,603	1,522	831	976	1,180	1,365	1,531	1,521
London	2,621	2,737	2,479	3,379	3,409	3,467	741	915	1,132	3,590	3,716	3,424
Manchester	288	321	234	450	473	549	262	281	311	577	515	527
Middlesbrough	120	120	138	453	469	508	172	128	215	373	352	416
Milford Haven	198	99	37	841	1,095	356	893	1,189	372	918	1,243	400
Newport (Mon.)	112	122	475	244	182	535	70	7	18	211	142	503
Portsmouth	144	147	649	902	877	3,411	28	27	304	909	876	3,406
Preston	340	376	614	382	416	707	305	351	556	385	439	751
Southampton	729	876	2,837	1,870	1,866	3,719	1,605	1,585	3,069	1,838	1,807	3,779
Sunderland	94	89	117	733	641	779	597	513	596	717	621	744
Swansea	63	50	161	638	489	1,221	375	300	849	427	369	1,010
Tyne Ports	196	268	95	1,259	1,309	936	625	610	670	1,027	1,046	908
Glasgow	426	407	403	707	644	545	318	377	363	607	610	562
Belfast	1,974	1,983	2,632	2,067	2,103	2,880	1,582	1,598	1,902	2,089	2,141	2,941
Other ports	3,794	4,369	10,195	5,248	5,868	14,296	2,465	3,133	6,338	5,203	5,883	14,228
TOTAL	14,105	15,659	26,083	25,427	26,871	45,724	13,789	15,068	24,146	25,179	26,574	45,538

TABLE 5 Shipping movement at UK Ports

Coasting Trade – Great Britain		Arrived				Departed			
		No. of vessels	Total 1,000 net tons	Commonwealth (a) 1,000 net tons	Foreign 1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	Total 1,000 net tons	Commonwealth (a) 1,000 net tons	Foreign 1,000 net tons
With cargo:	Month of April 1964	5,803	2,961	2,561	400	5,552	2,995	2,508	487
	Month of April 1965	5,591	3,266	2,732	534	5,264	3,193	2,623	570
	Four months ending April 1964	23,667	11,892	10,127	1,765	23,027	12,095	10,108	1,987
	Four months ending April 1965	22,873	13,441	10,946	2,495	21,981	13,371	10,720	2,651
In ballast:	Month of April 1964	5,669	2,829	2,263	566	5,742	2,764	2,291	473
	Month of April 1965	4,674	2,652	2,091	561	4,871	2,632	2,098	534
	Four months ending April 1964	20,568	11,218	9,078	2,140	20,686	10,727	8,909	1,818
	Four months ending April 1965	19,348	11,082	8,776	2,306	19,964	10,795	8,766	2,029
Coasting Trade – United Kingdom									
With cargo:	Month of April 1964	6,606	3,499	3,065	434	6,132	3,432	2,900	532
	Month of April 1965	6,373	3,819	3,239	580	5,832	3,668	3,061	607
	Four months ending April 1964	26,827	14,105	12,158	1,947	25,155	13,789	11,662	2,127
	Four months ending April 1965	26,083	15,659	12,972	2,687	24,146	15,068	12,278	2,790
In ballast:	Month of April 1964	5,763	2,864	2,287	577	6,122	2,922	2,427	495
	Month of April 1965	4,744	2,682	2,109	573	5,211	2,789	2,234	556
	Four months ending April 1964	20,846	11,323	9,146	2,177	22,127	11,390	9,488	1,902
	Four months ending April 1965	19,641	11,212	8,863	2,349	21,392	11,506	9,325	2,181

(a) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

Industrial building in the second quarter of 1965

PROVISIONAL FIGURES of building projects—new buildings, extensions to existing premises and existing buildings turned to industrial use—for which industrial development certificates were issued during the second quarter of 1965 together with comparative figures for other periods, are as follows:

	Number of Schemes	Total area (millions of square feet)
GREAT BRITAIN		
1961	2,479	56·6
1962	1,887	37·3
1963	2,065	39·1
1964	2,770	58·1
1963 1st quarter	471	9·2
2nd quarter	517	10·0
3rd quarter	511	9·5
4th quarter	566	10·4
1964 1st quarter	661	12·8
2nd quarter	740	15·4
3rd quarter	685	15·1
4th quarter	684	14·8
1965 1st quarter	771	16·9
2nd quarter	747	15·3

REGIONAL FIGURES

Standard Regions	Number of Schemes				Total area (millions of square feet)			
	Calendar years		Year ended June 30, 1965	Qtr. ended June 30, 1965	Calendar years		Year ended June 30, 1965	Qtr. ended June 30, 1965
	1963	1964			1963	1964		
GREAT BRITAIN	2,065	2,770	2,887	747	39·1	58·1	62·2	15·3
Northern	136	213	208	65	4·1	7·5	7·0	1·8
East and West Ridings	185	301	309	72	3·2	5·0	5·3	1·3
North Midland	154	254	227	47	2·9	4·7	4·8	0·7
Eastern	202	263	261	56	3·8	5·5	5·7	1·1
London and South Eastern	304	342	349	76	4·1	5·3	5·3	1·2
Southern	170	191	208	61	3·1	3·4	3·6	1·2
South Western	127	184	182	48	2·4	4·4	3·8	0·7
Wales	86	112	123	27	1·6	3·2	2·9	0·6
Midland	242	352	360	90	3·6	5·0	5·2	1·2
North Western	287	354	430	132	5·3	8·2	10·5	3·0
Scotland	172	204	230	73	5·0	5·9	8·1	2·5

The figures relate to schemes, mainly over 5,000 square feet, for both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry approved during the periods stated. They differ from the figures in the Monthly Digest of Statistics and in Economic Trends which relate to schemes for manufacturing industry only.

Inquiries on these figures should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

High level of profitability maintained in latest company results

BETWEEN APRIL 1 and June 30, 1965, the Board of Trade's Statistics Division analysed the accounts of 572 quoted companies for their accounting years ending between April 1964 and March 1965. Four hundred and six of the accounts (nearly three-quarters of the total) related to a year ending in December 1964. Thus the accounts can be taken to represent roughly average experience during the calendar year 1964, and the comparisons made in this article relate approximately to the experience of companies in 1964 compared with their experience in 1963, not to their experience in the quarter in which their accounts were analysed compared with the same quarter a year ago.

The companies whose accounts are analysed in the present article number just over a quarter of all companies engaged mainly in manufacturing and distribution in the United Kingdom whose accounts are analysed by the Board of Trade, but in 1963 they accounted for just over one-third of total assets and income. The chemical industry is over-represented compared with the weight it would carry in an annual analysis because of the inclusion of the accounts of Imperial Chemical Industries and Unilever. On the other hand the drink industry is under-represented as many of the brewery companies have autumn accounting dates. Table A shows how the industrial distribution of assets of the companies whose accounts are now analysed compares with the industrial pattern of quoted companies as a whole.

Company income

Gross trading profits of the companies included in this analysis at £1,147 million were 17 per cent higher than they were a year earlier, continuing the marked improvement recorded in accounts received in the previous two quarters. (For all companies, gross trading profits, as estimated in the national accounts, amounted to £4,546 million in the year ended December 31, 1964, a rise of 13 per cent over the previous year; in the first quarter of 1965 gross trading profits earned were 8 per cent higher than in the same quarter of the previous year.)

The present analysis shows that of the 22 broad industry groups for which separate figures are calculated, all but two showed increased trading profits compared with the previous year. (No accounts were received from companies classified to the leather industry.) The largest increases were recorded by the vehicle industry (up over 50 per cent from £33 million in 1963 to £51 million in 1964) and the metal manufacturing industry (up 28 per cent from £18 million in 1963 to £23 million in 1964), while the bricks, pottery, glass and cement industry and the construction industry both showed a rise of 27 per cent over the previous year. Shipbuilding (down by a half) and food (down by 3 per cent) were the only industry groups to show a fall in trading profits. The remaining 15 industries showed increases ranging between 5 per cent and 23 per cent.

Gross income (trading profit plus investment and other income) of the companies reporting in the second quarter of 1965 rose from £1,032 million in 1963 to £1,185 million in 1964, an increase of 15 per cent. This increase is reflected in rises in all the main categories of income appropriation – tax appropriations rose by £65 million, depreciation provisions by £35 million, dividend distributions by £30 million, interest on debentures and other long-term loans by £5 million and the amount retained in reserves by £43 million, but there was little change from the previous year in the proportional distribution of income among these categories. Depreciation provisions plus the amount retained in reserves (including the proportion due to minority interests) which together are available to finance companies' expansion, rose from £467 million in 1963 to £530 million in 1964, and amounted to 45 per cent of gross income, the same proportion as in 1963. Details of the appropriation of company income are shown in Table 1.

Company expenditure at high level

The increased rate of company expenditure which first became apparent in accounts received in the second quarter of 1964 was maintained in accounts received up to the end of June 1965. However, the expenditure in 1964 of companies reporting in the second

TABLE A. **Industrial Distribution of Company Assets. 1963**

£ million
(percentage total in brackets)

Industry	Net assets in 1963 of companies included in present analysis (572 companies)	Net assets in 1963 of all companies included in annual analysis (2,004 companies)
Chemical and allied	1,614 (27)	2,114 (13)
Non-electrical engineering	571 (9)	1,260 (8)
Electrical engineering	473 (8)	1,171 (7)
Retail distribution	391 (6)	1,156 (7)
Food	367 (6)	799 (5)
Metal goods, n.e.s.	344 (6)	619 (4)
Textiles	303 (5)	1,068 (7)
Bricks, pottery, etc.	261 (4)	553 (3)
Paper, printing and publishing	205 (3)	973 (6)
Drink	193 (3)	1,266 (8)
Vehicles	183 (3)	913 (6)
Wholesale distribution	131 (2)	566 (4)
Other industries	1,006 (17)	3,661 (23)
Total	6,043 (100)	16,122 (100)

TABLE B. £ million

Uses of Funds	1963	1964
Increase in value of stocks	82	168
Increase in net trade and other credit	31	75
Expenditure on fixed assets	519	558
Expenditure on acquiring subsidiaries	117	140
Rise in holdings of cash and marketable securities, etc.	71	—55
	820	886
Sources of Funds		
Additions to provisions and balance retained in reserves	475	588
Increase in amount owing to banks	79	61
Additions to tax and dividend accruals	27	34
Receipts from issues of ordinary shares	67	69
Receipts from issues of preference shares and long-term loans	94	110
Other items and adjustments	78	24
	820	886

Table 1. Quoted Companies—appropriation of Income

Accounts received between April 1 and June 30, 1965 £ thousand

	Manufacturing and Distribution		Manufacturing Industries	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Number of companies (a)	587	572	432	420
Trading profit (before depreciation and other provisions)	980,819	1,146,779	820,639	960,200
Less provision for depreciation	272,862	307,804	239,404	268,116
Less other provisions	10,183		7,336	
Trading profit	697,774	838,975	573,899	692,084
Plus income from investments	50,856	54,028	45,897	47,479
Plus other income	1,039	—976	649	—863
Less interest on long-term liabilities	38,946	43,376	33,177	35,465
Net income (before taxation)	710,723	848,651	587,268	703,235
Less taxation	332,443	405,708	271,426	335,486
Net income (after taxation)	378,280	442,943	315,842	367,749
Plus prior year adjustments:				
Tax	5,944	14,569	4,629	12,812
Other	—689	—14,759	—640	—15,024
Disposable income	383,535	442,753	319,831	365,537
Less dividends (net):				
Ordinary	174,623	204,761	142,987	169,461
Preference, etc.	14,791	16,006	12,473	12,855
Less share due to minority interest	14,707		13,635	
Balance retained in reserves	179,414	221,986	150,736	183,221

(a) The 1963 figures include companies which were independent in that year but which were acquired in 1964 by another company in the population.

quarter of 1965 at £886 million was only 8 per cent higher than in 1963, compared with the increase of 30 per cent over the previous year in accounts for 1964 received in the six months ended March 1965. Increased stockbuilding was again a marked feature of the accounts dealt with in the present analysis, with the value of stocks rising by 105 per cent from £82 million in 1963 to £168 million in 1964. The largest increases, of between £16 million and £34 million, were recorded by companies engaged in the chemicals, vehicles and textile industries, but the food industry and the non-electrical engineering industry showed falls in the value of stocks amounting to £20 million and £11 million respectively. There was a marked rise in expenditure on fixed assets, which rose by 8 per cent from £519 million in 1963 to £558 million in 1964, the largest proportional increase recorded for two years. Expenditure on acquiring subsidiaries rose by £23 million, due mainly to the acquisition by Imperial Chemical Industries of Courtauld's 50 per cent interest in British Nylon Spinners and Unilever's acquisition of Thames Board Mills. There was an increase of £44 million in 1964 in the amount of trade and other credit granted. (A most significant feature of accounts analysed between April and June was the fall of £55 million in holdings of liquid resources (cash and short-term assets) during the year, a turn-round of £126 million compared with the situation in 1963 when liquid resources of the same companies rose by £77 million.)

There was an increase of £113 million in internally generated funds and a rise of £66 million in bank overdrafts but these together were insufficient to meet the higher expenditure in 1964 and it was necessary for companies to raise £179 million by the issue of shares and long-term loans, an increase of £18 million over the previous year; of the £179 million just over one-sixth represented shares issued in connection with acquisitions of subsidiaries, a smaller proportion than the aggregate recorded in the analyses of accounts received in the previous six months. Table B summarizes the position, which is shown in greater detail in Table 3.

Contracts for capital expenditure not provided for in the accounts rose by £85 million from £236 million in 1963 to £321 million in 1964. The largest increase, of £58 million, was attributable to the chemical industry.

Table 2. Quoted companies—balance sheet summary

Accounts received between April 1 and June 30, 1965 £ thousand

	Manufacturing and Distribution		Manufacturing Industries	
Balance sheet at end of year	1963	1964	1963	1964
Fixed assets:				
Tangible fixed assets, net	3,405,081	3,741,372	2,797,829	3,050,728
Goodwill, etc.	165,362	195,136	124,955	162,779
Trade investments	358,228	301,461	329,308	271,540
Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries	18,019	6,450	17,219	3,933
Total fixed assets	3,946,690	4,244,419	3,269,311	3,488,980
Current assets:				
Stocks and work in progress	1,963,233	2,157,131	1,686,437	1,851,258
Trade debtors	1,576,562	1,873,047	1,317,755	1,566,052
Other debtors	17,230		12,147	
Marketable securities	225,486	178,741	193,563	161,343
Tax reserve certificates	52,272	34,530	39,600	28,969
Cash	299,308	337,766	258,181	264,388
Total current assets	4,134,091	4,581,215	3,507,683	3,872,010
Less current liabilities:				
Bank overdrafts and loans	385,881	452,287	302,053	366,129
Trade creditors	1,122,637	1,386,125	876,858	1,077,492
Other creditors	50,533		37,511	
Dividends and interest due	125,371	142,081	100,982	114,712
Current taxation	312,147	341,001	267,170	292,368
Provisions	41,064		34,190	
Total current liabilities	2,037,633	2,321,494	1,618,764	1,850,701
Net current assets	2,096,458	2,259,721	1,888,919	2,021,309
Total net assets	6,043,148	6,504,140	5,158,230	5,510,289
Less future tax reserves	235,092	274,874	190,925	222,198
Less long-term loans	702,606	815,448	595,172	670,509
Less minority interest in subsidiaries	237,911	238,522	206,398	211,082
Shareholders interest in total net **assets**	4,867,539	5,175,296	4,165,735	4,406,500
Represented by:				
Issued share capital:				
Ordinary shares.	1,939,364	2,163,236	1,684,878	1,848,284
Preference, etc., shares	394,602	402,988	327,720	331,601
Capital and revenue reserves	2,533,573	2,609,072	2,153,137	2,226,615
Contracts for capital expenditure not provided for	236,448	320,899	200,501	275,791
Accumulated depreciation on fixed assets	1,791,138	2,018,813	1,584,662	1,786,232

Notes:

Tables 1-3 present an analysis of accounts for the 'year' 1964 (with comparable figures for 1963) based on accounts received by the Board of Trade up to the end of June 1965. The figures for 1964 take account of a revised system of analysis which results in certain figures being absorbed in other headings than those in which they appear for 1963.

The figures are not quarterly in the sense of representing experience during the quarter; a company's accounts relate to a year's experience and the average period reflected in an aggregation of company accounts will depend on the spread of accounting dates represented by the accounts. In general, accounts received in a later quarter represent annual experience centred on a later date than those received in an earlier quarter; but since there is a seasonal pattern in industrial accounting dates, comparisons between figures published in successive quarters will reflect these seasonal factors as well as the underlying trend. There is also great variability in experience between companies and this can influence the comparisons between figures for different quarters.

The companies included are those with assets of £0·5 million or more, or income of £50,000 or more, whose shares were quoted on a United Kingdom stock exchange at the end of 1960 and which are mainly engaged in the United Kingdom in manufacturing, distribution, construction, transport and certain other services. Companies whose main interests are in agriculture, shipping, insurance, banking, finance

Table 3. Quoted companies—sources and uses of capital funds during year

Accounts received between April 1 and June 30, 1965 £ thousand

	Manufacturing and Distribution		Manufacturing Industries	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Sources of funds:				
Receipts from issues of:				
Long-term loans	86,358	98,061	70,765	61,664
Ordinary shares	67,360	69,399	59,052	46,660
Preference, etc., shares	8,119	12,419	8,062	7,897
Total loan and share capital issued	161,837	179,879	137,879	116,221
Increase in amount owing to:				
Banks	79,471	61,243	57,239	59,081
Trade creditors	132,308	166,376	94,061	119,242
Other creditors	10,152		8,681	
Addition to accruals:				
Tax	13,620	25,685	12,927	20,063
Dividends and interest	13,222	7,863	10,647	6,655
Total increase in credit received.	248,773	261,167	183,555	205,041
Balance retained in reserves	179,414	221,986	150,736	183,221
Provisions out of income for depreciation, etc.	283,045	307,804	246,740	268,116
Additions to future tax reserves	12,537	58,454	7,689	51,222
Total addition to reserves and provisions	474,996	588,244	405,165	502,559
Increase in liability to minority shareholders	5,683		2,257	
Surplus on disposal of fixed assets	22,342		18,090	
Other receipts on capital account.	1,928	17,919	1,774	14,214
Total of other sources	29,953	17,919	22,121	14,214
Total sources of funds	915,559	1,047,209	748,720	838,035
Uses of funds:				
Expenditure on:				
Tangible fixed assets	487,814	518,765	399,549	419,607
Goodwill and other intangibles	7,596	2,424	4,131	1,423
Trade investments	23,416	36,502	17,380	38,973
Total expenditure on fixed assets	518,826	557,691	421,060	460,003
Increase in value of:				
Stocks	81,681	167,549	61,274	134,735
Trade debtors	170,736	241,429	131,259	197,990
Other debtors	3,045		1,773	
Total increase in stocks and debtors	255,462	408,978	194,306	332,725
Expenditure out of provisions	9,259		6,106	
Other expenditure on capital account	6,367	28,499	5,674	22,949
Expenditure on acquisition of subsidiaries	117,291	140,134	100,650	110,909
Adjustments due to consolidation	—64,821	—34,004	—48,710	—23,602
Total of other uses	68,096	134,629	63,720	110,256
Total uses of funds	842,384	1,101,298	679,086	902,984
Balance represented by:				
Increase in holdings of:				
Marketable securities	22,721	—3,576	22,448	—6,254
Tax reserve certificates	—11,365	—28,513	—9,976	—21,400
Cash	59,343	—22,000	54,681	—37,295
Residual and other adjustments.	2,476		2,481	
Total balancing items	73,175	—54,089	69,634	—64,949

and property, and those operating wholly or mainly overseas, are not included. Wherever possible the accounts used in the analysis are the consolidated accounts of groups of companies, including the balance sheet and the profit and loss accounts of subsidiary companies within each group.

The statistics are not therefore confined to activities in the United Kingdom since over one-quarter of the companies are known to have subsidiaries operating overseas whose accounts are consolidated with those of the group. The 1963 figures include companies which were independent in that year but which were acquired in 1964 by another company in the population.

Because of rounding, the total of a row or column may not be exactly equal to the sum of its components.

Detailed figures corresponding to those in the tables accompanying this article for each of 22 industry groups will be published in the next issue of the Ministry of Labour's *Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production.*

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

- *Internal Combustion Engines for February* 1965.
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- *Rubber for May* 1965.
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Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

- *Toys, Games and Sports Equipment for January-March* 1965.
- *Toilet Preparations for March-May* 1965.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the following Patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	June 16, 1965	
820,865	Agfa. Akt: Ges:	Foils treated with highly polymeric substances
984,134	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault. (Patent) of Addition to No. 858,577)	Booster.
	June 29, 1965	
906,756	Etablissements Henry Potez	Liquid meter.
914,221	Fiat Societa per Azioni	Independent wheel suspension motor wheels.
922,851	Redshaw & Co. Ltd.	Weigh feed mechanisms.
968,410	Societe de Produits Chimiques et de Synthese.	Fluorescent compositions for internal examination of animals.
971,639	Jarmufejleszeti Intezet	Hydraulically actuated friction coupling.
	July 1, 1965	
886,049	Fioravanti, J.	Endless conveyor.
894,122	Thibault, P.	Chains for conveyor systems.
973,153	United States Steel Corporation	Shaft seal.
	July 6, 1965	
828,719	Osaka Kinzoku Kogyo Co. Ltd.	Dispersion of fluoro-carbon resin for painting.
880,086	Kruger, G. J., and South African Iron & Steel Industrial Corporation, Ltd.	Metal fencing posts, etc.
957,903	Lasdon Foundation Inc.	Steroids and their productions.
957,927	Lasdon Foundation Inc.	Estra pantaenes and their production.
957,953	Lasdon Foundation Inc.	Steroids and their production.
957,954	Lasdon Foundation Inc.	Steroids and their production.
958,519	Lasdon Foundation Inc.	3, 17-dialkoxy-5-androstene-16-ols and their esters.
969,454	Lasdon Foundation Inc.	Steroid compounds and their production.
	July 12, 1965	
748,688	Agfa Aktiengesellschaft fur Photofabrikation.	Photographic copying process.
888,355	Central Electricity Generating Board and others	Electrical conductor arrangements.
911,100	Yu Yuan, S..	Artificial birds, animals, etc.
945,045	Menzel, F.	Voltage regulating devices.
967,648	Jarmufejlesztesi Interzet	Steering units.
972,014	Central Electricity Generating Board and others	Busbar arrangements.
976,391	Gevaert Photo-Producten NV	Gelatin derivatives.
976,392	Gevaert Photo-Producten NV	Arylamino-sulphonate derivatives of natural and synthetic polymers.
979,251	Gevaert Photo-Producten NV	New sensitizing dyes and emulsions.

Any person who claims that the patentees at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement of Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of the endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

Patent Office.

Production of man-made fibres in June

TOTAL PRODUCTION by weight of man-made fibres in June was 10 per cent more than in June 1964. Within the total, output of continuous filament was 9 per cent more and output of staple fibre was 11 per cent more.

Total deliveries by weight of man-made fibres in the second quarter of 1965 were 2 per cent less than in the same quarter last year. While deliveries of continuous filament to the warp knitting industry and for industrial purposes were 4 and 5 per cent more respectively than in the second quarter of 1964, deliveries to the weaving industry were 4 per cent less. Deliveries to the hosiery industry were 22 per cent less than the high figure for last year. Deliveries of staple fibre to cotton spinning and wool spinning during the second quarter of 1965 were 4 and 6 per cent less respectively than during the corresponding quarter of 1964. Deliveries of continuous filament for export were 9 per cent less, but deliveries of staple fibre for export were 9 per cent more.

(million lb. 'delivered weight' basis)

	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre	Total
1961 (quarterly average)	65·5	76·4	141·9
1962 (quarterly average)	72·7	84·1	156·8
1963 (quarterly average)	82·6	97·2	179·8
1964 (quarterly average)	94·5	111·8	206·3
1964 1st quarter	93·4	109·9	203·3
2nd quarter	93·9	109·3	203·2
1965 1st quarter	102·9	122·8	225·8
2nd quarter	101·0	120·8	221·9
1964 April	31·1	35·8	66·9
May	32·3	37·1	69·4
June	30·5	36·4	66·9
1965 April	32·1	38·8	70·9
May	35·5	41·8	77·4
June	33·4	40·2	73·6

Deliveries of continuous filament yarns

(Thousand lb. actual weight)

	Year 1963	Year 1964	1964		1965	
			Jan.-March	April-June	Jan.-March	April-June
Weaving	77,432	87,133	21,612	22,550	22,950	21,583
Hosiery	42,935	56,831	14,246	15,275	12,878	11,886
Warp knitting	35,959	42,625	10,670	11,068	12,240	11,546
Industrial purposes (tyres, etc.)	90,300	95,732	23,074	24,462	26,388	25,784
Other purposes	13,226	13,257	3,804	3,539	3,311	3,238
Exports as yarn (a)	76,346	94,556	23,033	23,183	24,556	21,164
Total	336,199	390,133	96,439	100,077	102,325	95,202

(a) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

Deliveries of staple fibre

(Thousand lb., actual weight)

	Year 1963	Year 1964	1964		1965	
			Jan.-March	April-June	Jan.-March	April-June
Cotton spinning	119,324	136,654	34,899	35,389	34,410	33,964
Wool spinning	101,209	127,352	31,866	35,547	29,415	33,248
Flax spinning	32,854	38,296	9,388	8,868	9,196	7,841
Other spinning systems and sundries	41,339	47,275	11,991	12,160	12,716	14,587
Exports (a)	96,449	110,359	25,731	25,707	30,862	28,055
Total	391,175	459,937	113,876	117,671	116,599	117,695

(a) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry for export and may differ from the total recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

Overdrafts of the nationalized industries

THE total bank overdrafts of the nationalised industries at July 21, 1965, amounted to £89.9 million, of which £79.2 million was from the clearing banks and £10.7 million from the Scottish banks.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Government backs fashion export invasion of America

THE BRITISH ready to wear fashion industry is planning a full-scale export 'invasion' of the United States this autumn. A series of fashion 'spectaculars' are to take place in New York aboard the Cunard liner 'Queen Elizabeth' on November 4 and 5 as part of a new dollar-winning fashion drive.

This is a double 'first' – the first time the British fashion industry has shown collectively either at home or abroad, and the first time a British fashion show has been staged on a liner in New York harbour. The project is sponsored by the British Government, the British Embassy in Washington, the Committee for Exports to the United States and the Cunard Line.

The Fashion House Group of London, because of its wide experience of showing abroad, has been asked to organize the venture and has formed a special committee which includes representatives of other fashion groups. The chairman of the committee is Mr. Frederick Starke, president of the Fashion House Group of London (see *Board of Trade Journal*, July 16, 1965). Announcing the plans in London on July 26, he said:

'Our audiences will be fashion buyers from stores and shops throughout the United States. One organization alone has already said it would like 500 of its buyers to see the shows aboard the "Queen Elizabeth".

'The presentations will be followed by hard selling. Special suites have been reserved for the participating firms at the New York Plaza Hotel, and invitations will be sent to several thousand American fashion buyers.'

Lord Watkinson, chairman of the Committee for Exports to the United States, said: 'As part of its planned series of special promotions in the United States market, the Committee for Exports to the United States is giving full backing to the project. Research by the Committee has indicated that this part of the fashion industry might meet with considerable success in the United States market, and thus add to the already considerable dollar earnings of the British fashion industry as a whole.'

An independent panel of experts will choose the firms to participate. The trip is expected to win export orders worth more than $1,000,000 and result in a record number of American fashion buyers coming to Britain in 1966 for their biggest buying spree.

The announcement adds: 'For years independent firms have been pioneering this rich market, but we are not satisfied, and have decided to pool our resources and achieve our aim by co-operation.'

Because this new British export enterprise aims at increasing sales to the United States by taking advantage of the popularity of the present informal British designs for the young, any firm that believes it has the potential for successful selling in the United States is entitled to apply for inclusion in the project. All applications, which will be treated in confidence, will be considered by the independent selection panel. They should be sent to the Organizing Secretary, Cunard Project Committee, 80 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, not later than August 15, 1965.

British Pavilion at Izmir Fair

EXHIBITS ranging from a mobile crane to kitchen equipment will be contributed by some 250 firms to a 30,000 sq. ft. British display at the Izmir International Fair, Western Turkey, opening on August 20 until September 20.

As in previous years, the display will be housed in the permanent British Pavilion, and on an adjacent outside site. It has been organized by the British Chamber of Commerce in Turkey, with financial assistance from the Board of Trade. The Fair is the only 'shop window' in Turkey through which trade buyers and the general public can see what the foreign producer has to offer. The event is confined to goods permitted to be imported into Turkey or to those for which it is hoped there will be a potential market when restrictions are eased but which at present must be returned to the country of origin when the Fair closes.

Other British exhibits will include fruit-grading machinery, electronic teaching machines, furniture, bathroom equipment, packaging materials, closed-circuit television equipment, toy cars, and stands illustrating a prefabricated building system and an all-purpose light transport aircraft. As 1965 is Turkey's Tourism Year, there will also be travel goods, camping equipment, sports goods, cars and caravans on show. Most of these exhibits will be shown on the stands of Turkish agents, although some 30 British firms will exhibit directly.

The British display will also include a 500 sq. ft. British Government exhibit with the theme 'Britain Builds', and which will illustrate with photographs and models some British civil engineering and building achievements throughout the world. This exhibit has been designed and produced for the Foreign Office by the Exhibitions Division of the Central Office of Information and will be manned by staff from the Consulate-General.

To introduce a flavour of London atmosphere, the two entrances to the British Pavilion have been designed to resemble the Piccadilly and Victoria Underground stations. A 'British Day' on September 7 will be attended by the British Ambassador, Sir Denis Allen.

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below*:

	Date last published	Date next published
United Kingdom	*This issue*	*Nov. 5*
Outside Europe	*July 2*	*Oct. 1*
Europe	*June 4*	*Sept. 3*

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

*The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.*1. (*Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 3557, *Germany and Scandinavia;* 2783, *France, Italy, Benelux, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Greece, Turkey and Middle East;* 3558, *United Kingdom and Rest of the World*) *will be glad to answer general inquiries, but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.*

* *indicates event which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*

† *indicates event which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.*

Amendments and Addition to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are amendments and addition to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 2 and June 4 respectively.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Amendment

TEL AVIV: The Board of Trade have now been advised that the International Trade Fair will take place from June 21-July 6, 1966 and not on the dates shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 2, 1965.

Addition

CHICAGO: MUSIC SHOW – July 10-14, 1966. At Conrad Hilton Hotel.
* Apply, Exhibition Manager, National Association of Music Merchants, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

EUROPE

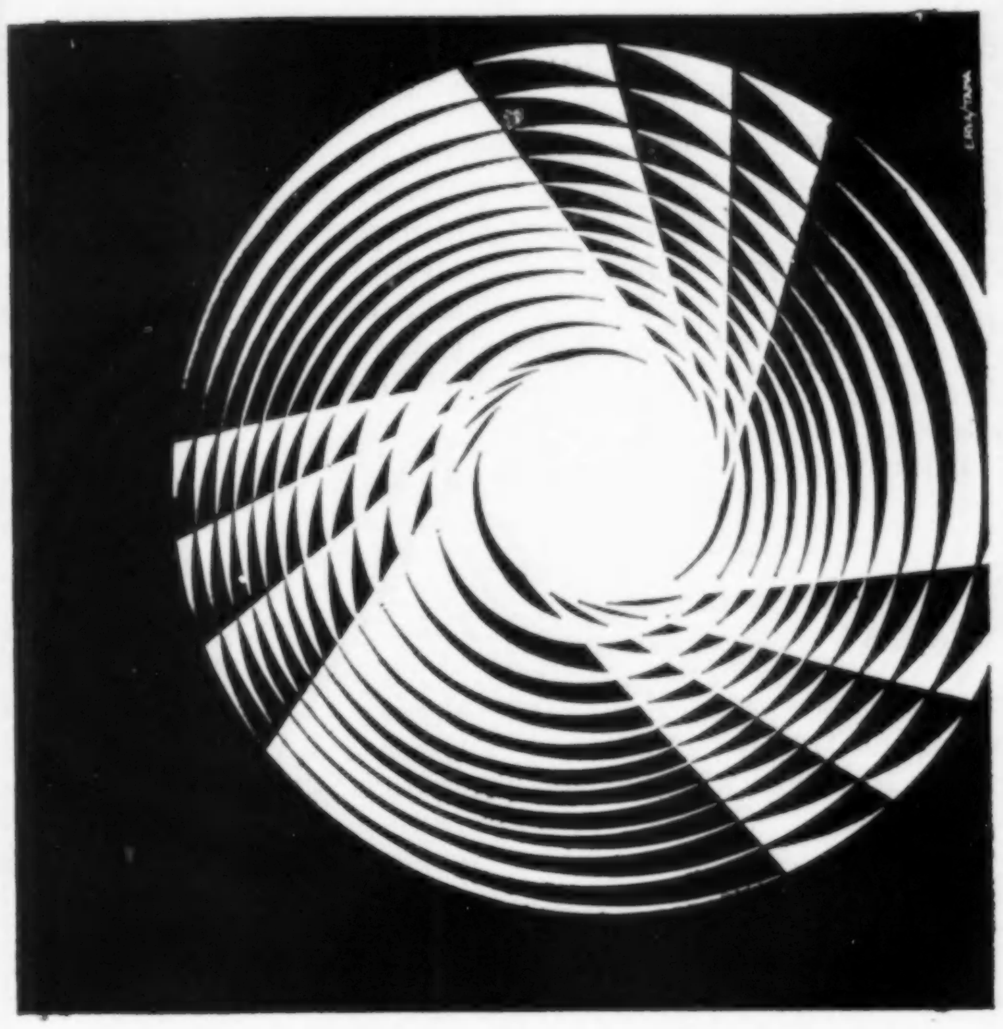
Amendment

The Board of Trade have been informed that the Copenhagen International Fair for Electronics, Automation and Instruments will now be held from February 25-March 6, 1966 and not April 15-24, 1966 as shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 4, 1965.

From swords to razor blades

WILKINSON'S, world exporters of razor blades and garden tools, are providing a romantic glimpse of their background of nearly two centuries with an exhibition of historic arms and 'militaria' at their headquarters in Pall Mall, London. Over 400 items, including such treasures as the Duke of Wellington's general's scimitar and the Eton sword of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, have been assembled for the exhibition. Most of the exhibits are for sale

The company were originally gunsmiths and swordmakers. Although their current production (of which 55 per cent is exported) is largely domestic, they still manufacture about 5,000 swords a year. The company's overall production increased 150 per cent in 1963 and 100 per cent last year.



Finnish Industries Fair

17th-26th September 1965 Helsinki

A Survey of Finnish Industry

The Finnish Industries Fairs, arranged at five-year intervals, form a kind of intermediate "stock-taking" for Finnish Industry. They have, therefore, become an important event in Finnish manufacturing. This time, some 400 exhibitors, representing every field of industry, will be displaying their products. The Finnish Industries Fair is the best way for you to familiarize yourself with Finnish products and to forge useful business contacts with their manufacturers.

For further details, contact:

THE FINNISH FAIR CORPORATION

Helsinki-Töölö, Finland.
Tel: 44 00 11. Cables: Finnexpo.
Telex: Nurmisped 12-562.

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,, ,,	**Bldg. III, Northern Area**	,,
MANCHESTER	**Corn Exchange Buildings**	**'STONWIN'**
,, (Airport)	**Building 55**	**'AIRSTONWIN'**
LIVERPOOL	**Orleans House**	**'WINGATE'**
NEWCASTLE	**65 Quayside**	**'NEWINJOHN'**
SOUTHAMPTON	**18 Canute Road**	**'WINSTON'**
GLASGOW	**20 Renfield Street, C.2**	**'GATEWIN'**
,, (Airport)	**Building 66, Renfrew**	,,
LEICESTER	**15 Rutland Street**	**'LEWINJOHN'**
LEEDS	**Yeadon Airport**	**'GATEJOHN'**
HARWICH	**21 Garland Road**	**'JOHNSTON'**
PARIS	**8 Rue D'Enghien**	**'JOHNWIN'**
,, (Airport)	**Aerogare Fret Orly**	**'WINGAIR'**
HAVRE	**7 Rue des Drapiers**	**'JOHNGATE'**
TORONTO	**217 Bay Street**	**'STONGATE'**
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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in the United Kingdom

* indicates event which is held annually at approximately the time stated.
† indicates event which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.

1965—General

BRIGHTON: 19TH SUSSEX INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION – September 20-25.

* At Corn Exchange Pavilion Theatre. Apply, Federation of Sussex Industries Ltd., Seven Dials Corner, Brighton 1. (Tel. Brighton 26189).

EASTBOURNE: PURCHASING OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE AND MINIBITION – September 23-25.

* At Winter Garden. Apply, Purchasing Officers' Association, York House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. (Tel. Waterloo 1851).

1965—Specialized

Agriculture, Dairy Industry and Fishing

LONDON: ROYAL DAIRY SHOW – October 26-29.

* At Olympia. Apply, Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers, 17 Devonshire Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Langham 6903/4).

LONDON: ROYAL SMITHFIELD SHOW – December 6-10.

* At Earls Court. Apply, A. A. Goode, Esq., Smithfield Show Joint Committee, Forbes House, Halkin Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Belgravia 6611).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL POULTRY SHOW – December 8-10.

* At Olympia. Apply, Iliffe Exhibitions Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel. Waterloo 3333).

Antiques

HARROGATE: 15TH NORTHERN ANTIQUE DEALERS' FAIR – September 9-16.

* At Royal Hall. Apply, Northern Antique Dealers' Fair Ltd., 408, Leeds Road, Bradford 3, York.

Building

LONDON: THE INTERNATIONAL BUILDING EXHIBITION – November 17-December 1.

† At Olympia. Apply, The Building Trades Exhibition Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Hunter 1951.

Caravans

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL CARAVAN EXHIBITION – September 22-October 2.

* At Earls Court. Apply, Daily Mail Exhibitions Department, Harmsworth House, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. Fleet Street 6000).

Engineering, Machinery, Machine Tools

LONDON: ENGINEERING MATERIALS & DESIGN EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE – September 13-17.

† At Olympia. Apply, Industrial & Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1/19, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

LONDON: EIGHTEENTH ENGINEERING EXHIBITION – October 12-14.

* At RHS New Hall, S.W.1. Apply, Engineering Industries Association, 9, Seymour Street, Portman Square, London, W.1 (Tel. Welbeck 2241).

LONDON: THE INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES EXHIBITION – INDUSTRY 65 – November 15-20.

At Earls Court. Apply, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1/19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

Floor Coverings

HARROGATE: NORTHERN FLOOR COVERINGS FAIR September 7-10.

* At Exhibition Hall. Apply, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1/19, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

Foodstuffs, Hotel, Catering

MANCHESTER: FOOD, COOKERY AND CATERING EXHIBITION – September 7-18.

† At City Hall. Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Manchester 3. (Tel. Deansgate 6363).

Gifts, Fancy Goods, Toys

LONDON: WHOLESALE BUYERS GIFT FAIR – December 13-16.

* At the Mount Royal Hotel. Apply, Trade Promotion Services Ltd., St Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 8391).

Handicrafts, Hobbies

LONDON: 13TH INTERNATIONAL HANDICRAFTS AND DO-IT-YOURSELF EXHIBITION – September 3-18.

* At Olympia. Apply, A. J. Kreps, Esq., Link House Publications, Link House, Dingwall Avenue, Croydon, Surrey. (Tel. Municipal 2599).

LONDON: DIY TRADEX. Open 6 days: Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays – September 7, 8, 9 and 14, 15, 16.

At Olympia. Apply, A. J. Kreps Esq., Link House Publications, Link House, Dingwall Avenue, Croydon, Surrey (Tel.: Municipal 2599).

MANCHESTER: 'MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS' DO-IT-YOURSELF AND HOBBIES EXHIBITION – November 9-20.

* At City Hall. Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester 3. (Tel. Deansgate 6363).

Heating

GLASGOW: NATIONAL DOMESTIC HEATING AND INSULATION-IN-THE-HOME EXHIBITION – September 7-11.

* At McLellan Galleries. Apply, Clarke and Rhodes Ltd., 11/13 Bridge Street West, Manchester 3. (Tel. Blackfriars 6182).

MANCHESTER: NATIONAL DOMESTIC HEATING AND INSULATION-IN-THE-HOME EXHIBITION – September 14-18.

* At Free Trade Hall. Apply, Clarke and Rhodes Ltd., 11/13 Bridge Street West, Manchester 3. (Tel. Blackfriars 6182).

Leather, Leather Goods and Footwear

LONDON: FASHION IN FOOTWEAR EXHIBITION – October 3-8.

* At Washington Hotel, W.1. Apply, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1/19, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

LONDON: "SPRING SHOES" EXHIBITION – October 4-7.

* At Mount Royal Hotel, W.1. Apply, British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation, Royalty House, 72 Dean Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Gerrard 5573/5).

Office Equipment and Business Efficiency

LONDON: BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION – October 4-13.

* At Olympia. Apply, Business Equipment Trade Association, 64 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. Central 7771/2).

Photography

LONDON: INDUSTRIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC & TELEVISION EXHIBITION – November 15-20.

† At Earls Court. Apply, Industrial & Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1/19, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

Sports, Camping

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FESTIVAL AND EXHIBITION – August 11-21.

At the Crystal Palace, S.E.19. Apply, Associated Presentations (London) Ltd., Loyalty House, 7 Ship Tavern Passage, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Mincing Lane 4931).

LONDON: CAMPING AND OUTDOOR LIFE EXHIBITION – December 29-January 8.

* At Olympia. Apply, Trades Exhibitions Ltd., Exhibition House, Spring Street, London, W.2. (Tel. Ambassador 2886).

Textiles, Clothing and Accessories

HARROGATE: N.A.O. CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION (Men's and Boys' Wear Exhibition) – September 21-23.

* At Exhibition Hall. Apply, National Association of Outfitters, 21 Cavendish Place, Cavendish Square, London, W.1. (Tel. Langham 2981).

LONDON AND PROVINCES: BRITISH FASHION WEEKS ('LONDON PRESENTS') – October/November.

Apply, Mr. A. T. Elvy, Apparel and Fashion Industry's Association and British Export Group, 92, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Museum 1260 and Langham 3353).

LONDON: JUNIOR FASHION FAIR – October 25-28.

* At Horticultural Society's New Hall, S.W.1. Apply, National Children's Wear Association, 40-42 Oxford Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Museum 1833/4).

Transport

BRIGHTON: INTERNATIONAL CYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE SHOW – September 15-19.

At Exhibition Hall. Apply, British Cycle and Motor Cycle Industries Association, Starley House, Eaton Road, Coventry (Tel. Coventry 27427-8-9).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION – October 20-30.

* At Earls Court. Apply, Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders Ltd., Forbes House, Halkin Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Belgravia 6611).

GLASGOW: SCOTTISH MOTOR EXHIBITION – November 12-20.

† At Kelvin Hall. Apply, The Secretary, The Scottish Motor Trades Association, 3 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh 12. (Tel. Edinburgh/Caledonian 3643/4).

Watch and Jewellery

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL WATCH & JEWELLERY TRADE FAIR – September 13-17.

* At Earls Court. Apply, Industrial & Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1/19, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

Miscellaneous

LONDON: NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CAGE BIRDS – December 9-11.

* At Olympia. Apply, 'Cage and Aviary Birds', Iliffe Exhibitions Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1 (Tel. Waterloo 3333).

1966—General

LONDON: "DAILY MAIL" IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION – March 1-26.
• At Olympia. Apply, Associated Newspapers Ltd., Exhibition Office, Harmsworth House, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. Fleet Street 6000).

MANCHESTER: BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION – March 8-26.
• At City Hall. Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester 3. (Tel. Deansgate 6363).

1966—Specialized

Agriculture, Dairy Industry and Fishing

LONDON: ROYAL DAIRY SHOW – October 25-28.
• At Olympia. Apply, Royal Association of British Dairy Farmers, 17 Devonshire Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Langham 6903).

LONDON: ROYAL SMITHFIELD SHOW – December 5-9.
• At Earls Court. Apply, Exhibition Manager, Smithfield Joint Committee, Forbes House, Halkin Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Belgravia 6611).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL POULTRY SHOW – December 7-9.
• At Olympia. Apply, Iliffe Exhibitions Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel. Waterloo 3333).

Amusements

LONDON: AMUSEMENT TRADES EXHIBITION – January 25-27.
• At New Horticultural Hall, S.W.1. Apply, Amusement Trades Exhibitions Ltd., 19 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Whitehall 2524/5).

Antiques

LONDON: ANTIQUE DEALERS' FAIR AND EXHIBITION – June 8-23.
• At Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.1. Apply, Captain C. S. Platts, ACIS, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. (Tel. Grosvenor 6363).

Boats

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL BOAT SHOW – January 5-15.
• At Earls Court. Apply, National Boat Shows Ltd., 44, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Holborn 7481).

Building and Public Works

LONDON: INDUSTRIALIZED BUILDING SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS EXHIBITION – May 10-21.
• At Crystal Palace. Apply, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., 1/19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

MANCHESTER: BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION – October 11-22.
† At City Hall. Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester 3. (Tel. Deansgate 6363).

LONDON: PUBLIC WORKS AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION – November 14-19.
† At Olympia. Apply, Municipal Agency Ltd., 3 Clements Inn, London, W.C.2 Tel. Chancery 1200).

Chemicals

LONDON: TECHNICAL EXHIBITION – March 14-18.
• At Alexandra Palace, N.22. Apply, The Secretary, Oil and Colour Chemists Association, Wax Chandlers' Hall, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 1439).

Display

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY MARKET WEEK – February 21-24.
• At Royal Garden Hotel, W.8. Apply, National Display Equipment Association, 2 Caxton Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 4813/4).

Electrical, including Electronics

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS (A.S.E.E.) EXHIBITION – March 23-30.
† At Earls Court. Apply, Electrical Engineers (A.S.E.E.) Exhibition Ltd., 6 Museum House, 25, Museum Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Museum 3450).

Engineering Machinery, Machine Tools

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL HEATING, VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING EXHIBITION – April 14-22.
† At Olympia. Apply, Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., 9 Argyll Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Gerrard 1622).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL PIPES, PIPELINES AND PUMPS EXHIBITION – April 18-22.
† At Earls Court. Apply, Technical Exhibitions Ltd., 3/4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Chancery 1200).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL FINISHES EXHIBITION – April 18-22.
• At Earls Court. Apply, Technical Exhibitions Ltd., 4 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Chancery 1200).

LONDON: GAUGE AND TOOL AND POWER PRESS EXHIBITION – May 2-11.
• At Olympia. Apply, Gauge & Tool Makers' Association, Standbrook House, 2/3 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Hyde Park 3451).

LONDON: MECHANICAL HANDLING EXHIBITION – May 10-20.
† At Earls Court. Apply, Iliffe Exhibitions Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel. Waterloo 3333).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS ELECTRONICS AND AUTOMATION EXHIBITION – May 23-28.
At Olympia. Apply, Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., 9, Argyll Street, London, W.1 (Gerrard 1622).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL & PETROLEUM ENGINEERING EXHIBITION – June 15-24.
At Olympia. Apply, F. W. Bridges & Sons Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1/19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

LONDON: FLUID POWER INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE – September 12-16.
† At Olympia. Apply, Commercial Exhibitions Ltd., The Tower, Shepherds Bush Road, London, W.6. (Tel. Riverside 3071).

Floor Coverings

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL CARPET, LINOLEUM AND FLOOR COVERING FAIR – CARPEX '66 – February 21-25.
• At Earls Court. Apply, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

Foodstuffs, Hotel, Catering

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL HOTEL & CATERING EXHIBITION – January 18-27.
† At Olympia. Apply, Hotel & Catering Exhibition (London) Ltd., 1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4. (Tel. Fleet Street 1555).

MANCHESTER: DELICATESSEN EXHIBITION – March 28-April 1.
• At Belle Vue. Apply, Delicatessen Exhibitions Ltd., 14 New Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Regent 0855/8).

MANCHESTER: LICENSED VICTUALLERS FAIR – March 28-April 1.
• At Belle Vue. Apply, Contemporary Exhibitions Ltd., 14 New Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Regent 0855/8).

MANCHESTER: CONFECTIONERY TRADES EXHIBITION – March 28-April 1.
At Belle Vue. Apply, Contemporary Exhibitions Ltd., 14 New Burlington Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Regent 0855/8).

LONDON: SHOP FITTING AND SELF-SERVICE EXHIBITION – April 18-21.
• At Earls Court. Apply, Trade and Technical Exhibitions Ltd., 1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4. (Tel. Fleet Street 1555).

GLASGOW: SCOTLAND'S FOOD EXHIBITION – April 19-30.
• At Kelvin Hall. Apply, Scottish Trades' Markets and Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester 3. (Tel. Deansgate 6363).

MANCHESTER: NORTH'S FOOD FAIR 32ND GROCERS' EXHIBITION – May 10-21.
† At Belle Vue. Apply, Alban Curtis, M.S.M.A., F.G.I., Grocers' & Allied Trade Exhibition, 392 Corn Exchange, Manchester 4. (Tel. Blackfriars (Manchester) 4969).

LONDON: BRITAIN'S FOOD FAIR (WORLD'S FOOD AND WINE FESTIVAL) – September 1-17.
† At Olympia. Apply, J. Awdry Esq., Britain's Food Fair, 3 Lygon Place, S.W.1. (Tel. Sloane 6117).

BLACKPOOL: NORTHERN CLUB TRADE FAIR – October 18-22.
† At Winter Gardens. Apply, UTP Exhibitions Ltd., Racquet Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. Fleet Street 6444).

Furniture

LONDON: FURNITURE TRADE SHOW – January 31-February 4.
At Earls Court. Apply, BFM Exhibitions Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1/19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

Gifts, Fancy Goods, Toys

HARROGATE: INTERNATIONAL TOY FAIR – January 8-13.
• Apply, G. Wilkinson, Esq., Harrogate International Toy Fair Ltd., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 8921).

BRIGHTON: BRITISH TOY FAIR – January 30-February 3.
• Apply, J. A. Glanfield, Esq., British Toy Fairs (International) Ltd., Regent House (6th Floor), 89 Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Chancery 9158/9).

BLACKPOOL: INTERNATIONAL GIFTS FAIR – January 31-February 4.
• At Winter Gardens. Apply, Trade Promotion Services Ltd., St. Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 8391).

Homes, Household and Hardware

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL TABLEWARE FAIR – April 18-22.
• At Earls Court. Apply, Trades Exhibitions Ltd., Exhibition House, Spring Street, London, W.2. (Tel. Ambassador 2886).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL HARDWARE TRADES FAIR – April 25-29.
• At Olympia. Apply, Universal Exhibitions Ltd., 9 Castle Place, High Wycombe, Bucks. (Tel. High Wycombe 21391/2).

Hospital and Medical

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL OPTICAL TRADE FAIR – July 5-8.
At Grosvenor House, London, W.1. Apply, Ophthalmic Exhibitions Ltd., Columbia House, 69, Aldwych, London, W.C.2 (Tel. Chancery 6146).

Laundry, Dry Cleaning

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL LAUNDRY, DRY CLEANING & ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION – July 14-23.
At Olympia. Apply, F. W. Bridges & Sons Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1/19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

Leather, Leather Goods and Footwear

BLACKPOOL: INTERNATIONAL SLIPPER FAIR – January 17-20.

† At Imperial Hotel. Apply, Shoe and Leather News (Exhibitions) Ltd., 84/88 Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Shoreditch 2071).

LONDON: LEATHERGOODS, LUGGAGE AND HANDBAG FAIR – February 6-10.

* At Mount Royal Hotel, W.1. Apply, The Leather Goods, Luggage and Handbag Fair, Leather Trades House, 9 St. Thomas Street, London, S.E.1. (Tel. Hop 1582).

HARROGATE: AUTUMN SHOES EXHIBITION – April 18-21.

* Apply, British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation, Royalty House, 72 Dean Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Gerrard 5573/5).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL LEATHER FAIR – June 6-9.

* At Alexandra Palace, N.22. Apply, Shoe and Leather News (Exhibitions) Ltd., 84/88 Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Shoreditch 2071).

Office Equipment and Business Efficiency

LEEDS: BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION – March 21-25.

At Queen's Hall. Apply, Business Equipment Trades Association, 64, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4 (Tel. Central 7771/2).

LONDON: BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION – October 3-12.

* At Olympia. Apply, Business Equipment Trades Exhibition, 64, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4 (Tel. Central 7771/2).

Packaging

LONDON: FOODPACK 66 INTERNATIONAL – October 17-21.

* At Alexandra Palace, N.22. Apply, BPS Exhibitions Ltd., 6 London Street, Paddington, London, W.2. (Tel. Paddington 6672/3).

Philately

LONDON: NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION – March 18-26.

* At Central Hall, S.W.1. Apply, Philatelic Traders' Society Ltd., 2 Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Chancery 3764).

Scientific Instruments

LONDON: THE PHYSICS EXHIBITION -- March 28-31.

* At Alexandra Palace. Apply, The Institute of Physics and the Physical Society, 47 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Belgravia 6111).

Sports, Camping

LONDON: CAMPING AND SPORTS EQUIPMENT TRADE FAIR – November 15-19.

At Alexandra Palace, N.22. Apply, Trades Exhibitions Ltd., Exhibition House, Spring Street, London, W.2. (Tel. Ambassador 2886).

Stationery

LONDON: STATIONERY AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT TRADE FAIR – March 14-17.

* At Royal Horticultural Old and New Halls. Apply, Stationers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, 6 Wimpole Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Langham 9256/7).

Textiles, Clothing and Accessories

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR EXHIBITION – IMBEX – February 21-25.

* At Earls Court. Apply, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1/19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

BRIGHTON: SMALLWARES TRADE FAIR – February 28-March 3.

* At Metropole Hotel. Apply, Trade and Technical Exhibitions Ltd., 1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4 (Tel. Fleet Street 1555).

LONDON: JUNIOR FASHION FAIR – April 25-28.

* At The Royal Horticultural Society's New Hall, S.W.1. Apply, National Children's Wear Association, 40/42 Oxford Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Museum 1833/4).

Transport

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL MOTOR TRANSPORT EXHIBITION – September 23-October 1.

† At Earls Court. Apply, A. A. Goode, Esq., Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd., Forbes House, Halkin Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Belgravia 6611).

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION – October 19-29.

* At Earls Court. Apply, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd., Forbes House, Halkin Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Belgravia 6611).

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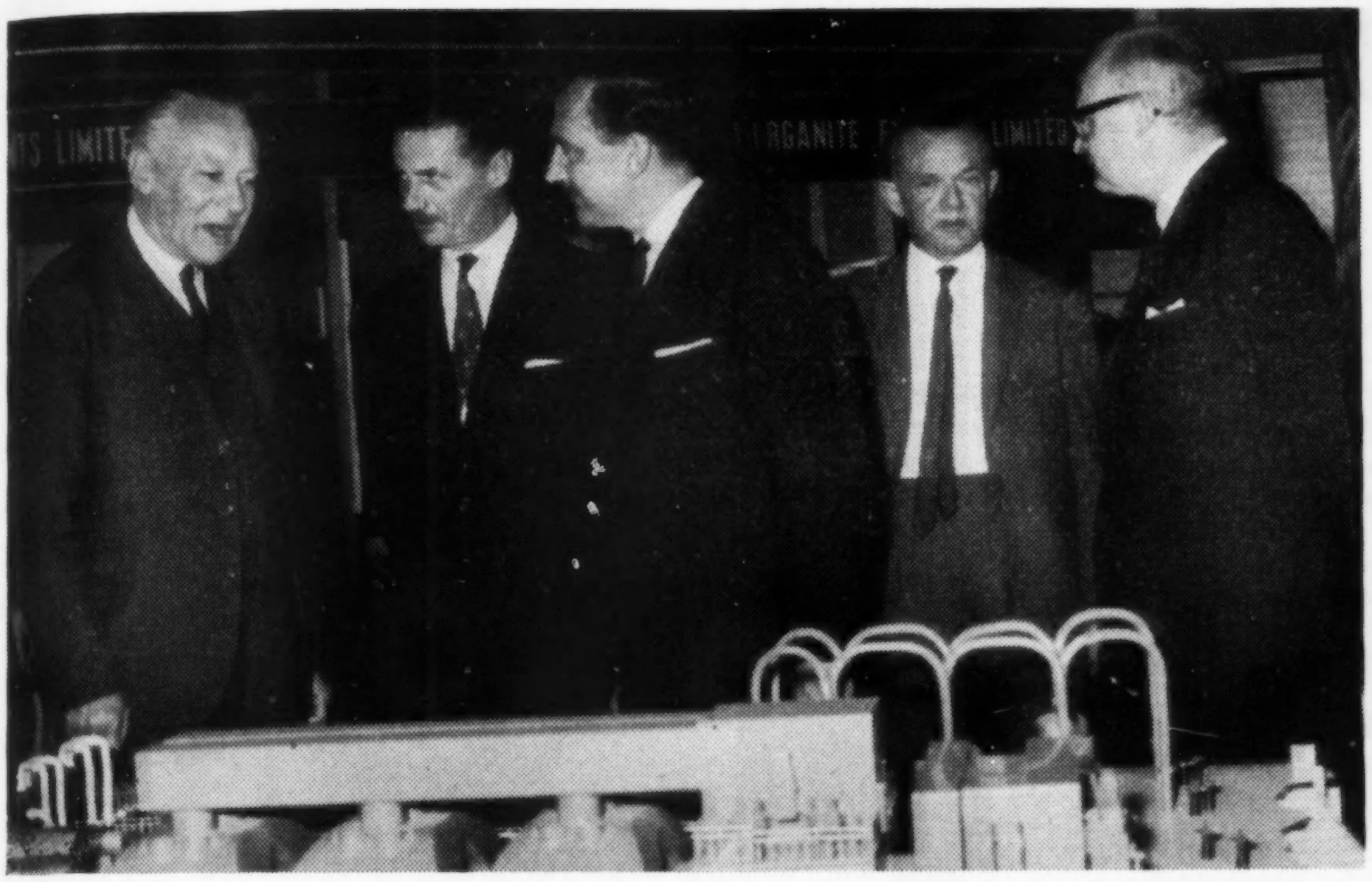
MR. E. C. REDHEAD AT POZNAN



Taken at the recent Poznan Fair, Poland, this photograph shows Mr. Edward Redhead (extreme left), Minister of State (Overseas), Board of Trade, discussing the scale model of one of the 12 English Electric 500 megawatt, single-line steam turbo-alternator sets, being built for the Central Electricity Generating Board. With him are Mr. P. F. Davis, sales liaison engineer of English Electric's Steam Turbine Division; and Mr. C. J. Bielecki, of the company's Export Department, London. On the extreme right, Mr. R. M. John, first Commercial Secretary, British Embassy in Warsaw, is talking to Mr. S. Pieta, of Transpol S.A., English Electric agents in Poland.

Bound for Japan, where it is to take part in the British Exhibition in Tokyo (September 17 to October 3), a 64-seater London Transport Routemaster bus is loaded aboard the Ben Line cargo-passenger liner 'Bengloe' at the Royal Victoria Dock, London. It is being shipped by Lep Transport Ltd. on behalf of British Overseas Fairs Ltd. 'Bengloe' will arrive at Yokohama on September 1, and the bus will then be driven the 20 miles to Tokyo, where it will make passenger-carrying trips between the exhibition site and various Tokyo suburbs.

Design Centre stages special exhibition for tourists

DURING the peak of the tourist season The Design Centre is, for the fourth successive year, staging a special exhibition of modern British consumer products selected as a 'shopping guide' for visitors to London. Open from July 26 until September 4, 'Shopping in Britain' aims to show visitors from this country and overseas the wide variety of imaginative, useful and well-designed products which can be bought as gifts during a holiday in Britain.

This summer exhibition has proved to be a great attraction for visitors from all parts of the world. Nearly 150,000 people saw last year's display, including many trade visitors from countries as far apart as the United States, Japan, Iraq and Australia. At least 2,700,000 overseas visitors are expected to visit Britain this year – an increase of about 15 per cent over last year's figures. To the majority of these visitors, the traditional aspects of British life and customs will probably be more familiar than her current achievements in industry. 'Shopping in Britain' will both show them the modern face of Britain and offer them practical suggestions about gifts which are up-to-date, well-designed and well made.

Robert Hough

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Overseas Trade and Exports

'Selling to Canada'

The publication of a new booklet 'Selling to Canada' by the Committee for Exports to Canada, was announced on August 2 by Mr. Peter Allen, the Chairman of the Committee. The booklet, written by Mr. Kenneth McGregor, a former Senior British Trade Commissioner in Canada, is a source of practical advice and guidance, particularly for those firms who may be thinking of tackling the market for the first time. Copies of the booklet are obtainable free of charge from the Committee for Exports to Canada, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

IN HIS PREFACE to the booklet Mr. Allen makes three points:

(1) Visit Canada. There is no substitute for first-hand knowledge. As every experienced bridge player knows, 'a good look is worth two finesses'.

(2) Make the fullest use of our Trade Commissioners there. They give a first-class service that no one else can. It costs nothing to use them, as it is all paid for out of your taxes and mine, so you might as well reap the benefit. Second on your visiting list must be the British Canadian Trade Association which can help you in many ways.

(3) The book sets out clearly in chapter four the ground rules for successful selling in Canada. Success in the market can be highly rewarding but if you fail to observe the rules you will not succeed – and your bad example will be quoted against other British exporters. The most common failure is still poor deliveries; the remedy is in your hands and those of your shippers.

The following are some extracts from this useful new publication. The headings are those of the chapters from which the extracts are taken:

Why Canada?

In a sentence, because it is the ideal growth market. The gross national product has risen from $18 billion in 1950 to $47 billion in 1964 and is now over £800 per head – man, woman and child – compared with £540 in Great Britain. The highly authoritative Economic Council of Canada envisage a rate of increase in total output from 1963 to 1970 which is almost double that of the previous seven years, and an even larger improvement in average personal incomes.

What we sell to Canada

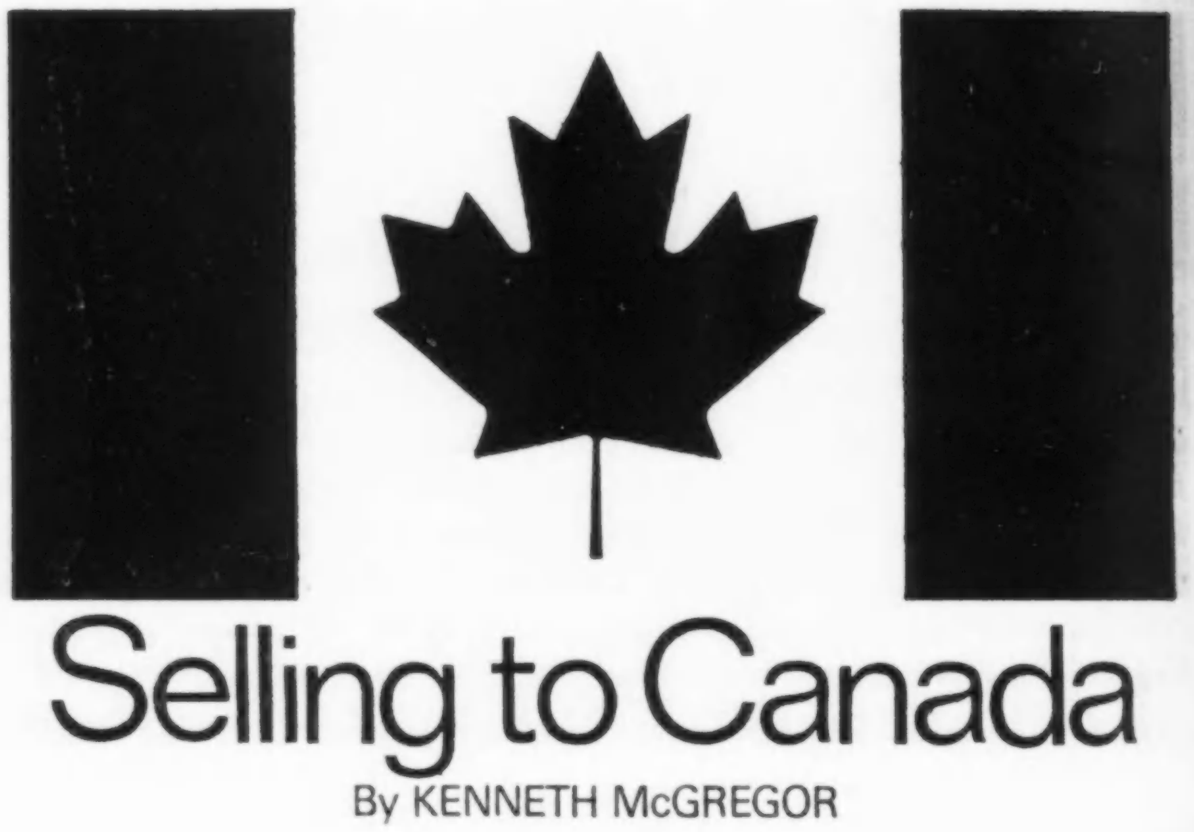
The Economic Council of Canada estimate that total Canadian imports are likely to rise from $6,600 million in 1963 to $10,200 million in 1970.

This is a measure of our opportunity.

Unfortunately the growth of Canadian demand is not being matched by a proportionate increase in British exports. Given the nature of Canadian products sold in the large and prosperous British market, an exact balance of trade is not to be expected. But the balance against this country is getting worse, not better; the current imbalance accounts for half our overall trade deficit.

How to sell more

No two exporters face exactly the same problems. There are, however, a number of ways of setting about the job, good, bad and indifferent, between which each firm must make its own choice. And there are, to begin with, some general conditions that apply to all.



Selling to Canada

By KENNETH McGREGOR

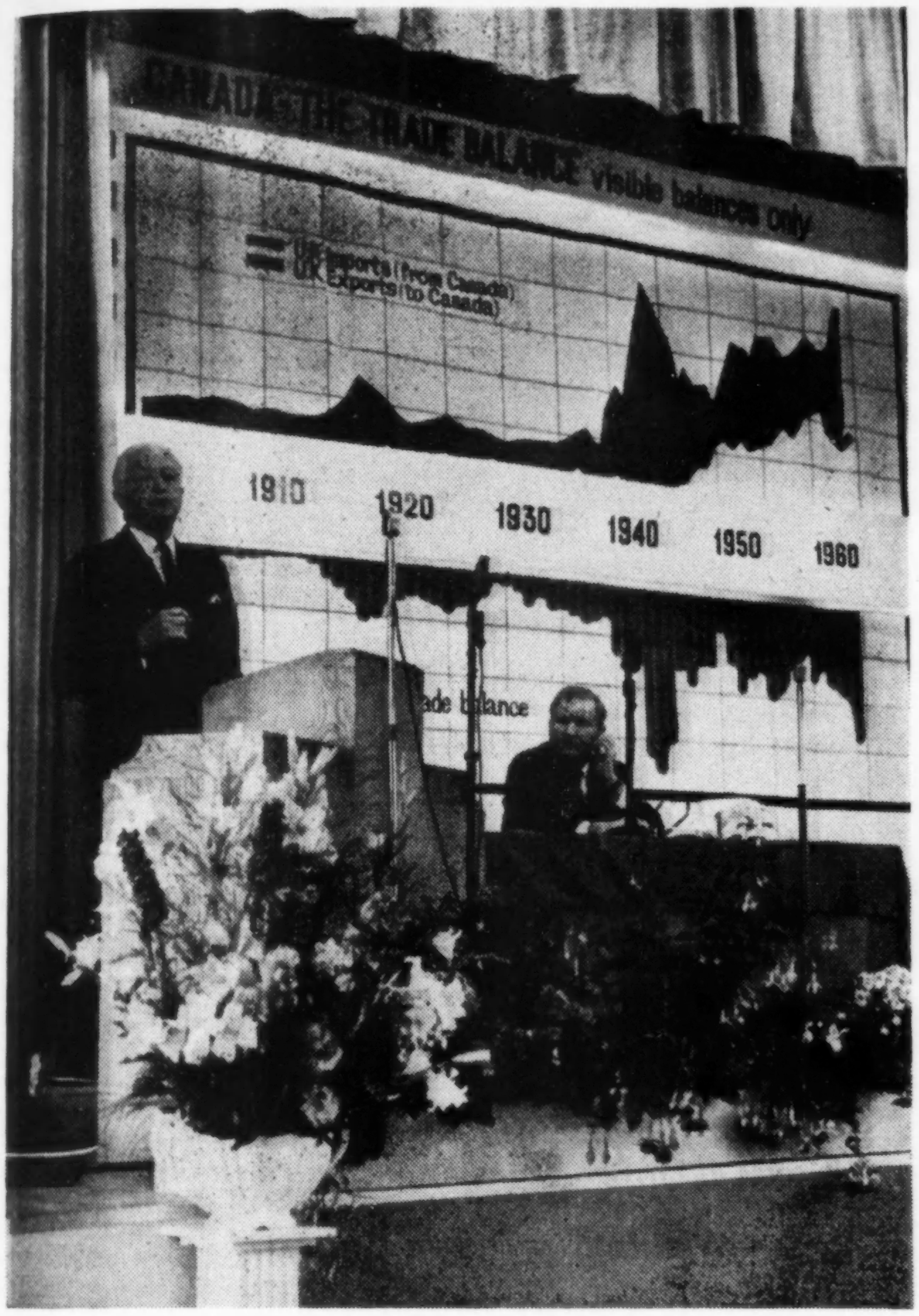
First of all, exporting to Canada is not a soft option and it is unreasonable to expect something for nothing. There should be no question of chancing your arm; the operation must be taken seriously and carefully planned in advance.

Market study: The first essential, before making a final decision, is to study your market. Do not assume that your product will not sell in Canada – do not assume either that it will; it may well need adaptation to Canadian conditions. If in doubt, first ask one of the many organizations who can give you reliable and up-to-date information (see Chapter 6 and Appendix 1 below). Above all, don't rely on Uncle Jim's recollections of Canada in the thirties, or even in the fifties for that matter; consumer attitudes and other market factors change very rapidly in a country which is developing as fast and as prosperously as Canada. Also, what it true of one part of Canada may not be true of another.

Don't assume, outside a very limited range of specialized products or in cases where 'imported' bears a certain snob value, that the fact that what you have for sale is British will *by itself* commend it to Canadians.

Agents: In Canada as elsewhere, where agents are used, the key to success is the choice of the right ones and, again as elsewhere, it is not always easy to find them. The newcomer almost always needs help and advice in doing so.

Only very rarely can a single Canadian agent cover all Canada – indeed he would have to be on the road or in the air most of the year unless he was a big operator with a chain of sub-agents. A separate agent is usually needed for each of the five regions described in Chapter 2 in which it is proposed to sell, together with a separate agent for Newfoundland. In some cases an agent may be able to cover the whole of Eastern Canada from Montreal to Toronto, or the whole of the West from Winnipeg or Vancouver, but an exporter would do well to check all such claims; sub-agencies are seldom satisfactory, as the sub-agent only gets a split commission and naturally puts more effort into his direct agencies.



The Hon. Lionel Chevrier (left), Canadian High Commissioner in London, speaking on July 22 in Peterborough at a 'Trading with Canada' conference organized by Mr. Monty Prichard, a member of the British National Export Council, and managing director of the Perkins Engine Group. The conference was reported in last week's Journal, *page 226.*

Advertising: The first point to bear in mind is that every section of the Canadian public, from a recent European immigrant fingering a mail-order catalogue or looking at a TV commercial to a sophisticated engineer or University professor considering the purchase of a new machine tool or a piece of scientific equipment, is exposed day in and day out to the full blast of American advertising through every kind of communication medium. United States magazines, trade journals and technical publications are regularly read all over Canada.

Secondly, Canadian wholesalers, retailers, agents and other representatives expect far more explicit advertising from Britsh suppliers than is the custom here. Our manufacturing competitors bear the major burden not only of creating demand, but of maintaining it as well. It is foolish for us not to do the same.

Selling problems

Canada has undoubtedly got the reputation of being an exceptionally 'difficult' market among many British businessmen. Difficulties of course there are, as in most other markets, but the fact that around £200 million of British goods can be shipped across 3,000 miles of ocean every year and sold at a profit to a population of less than 20 million shows that many British companies can and do surmount them successfully.

Valuation and dumping: It is sometimes a complicated matter to comply with the valuation provisions because of differences between trading channels and pricing practices in the two countries, and for the same reason some parts of the anti-dumping code have borne with special hardship on British traders in particular. The Canadian Government have accepted this contention and have recently made an important concession for their benefit.

The law has been amended so that when certain of the existing anti-dumping provisions can be shown to discriminate against the importation of a class of goods from one country as compared with another, the value for duty will be specially reduced to an appropriate figure, provided that it is not lower than the cost of production *plus* a reasonable profit.

The new procedure is openly intended to meet the difficulties encountered by British exporters to Canada – 'a clear signal' in the words of the Canadian Minister of Finance, 'that we welcome their goods. We hope that they will respond by seeking out and serving the very substantial demand which certainly exists here in Canada for imported goods.'

'CANEXTOUR'

Concluding extract from 'Selling to Canada'.

All British Trade Commissioners in Canada come to Britain periodically on leave or duty. Their visits are announced beforehand in the *Board of Trade Journal* and arrangements can always be made through the Board for them to discuss the Canadian market for British goods and advise individual British firms and industries. The visit of a group of Trade Commissioners in autumn 1965 ('CANEXTOUR') represents a more highly organized development of this technique, based on detailed studies of specific trade opportunities.

Fuller details of 'Canextour' were contained in the Board of Trade Journal *for May 28, page 1184, and June 18, page 1343.*

EXPORT PUBLICITY FOR INDUSTRY

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office:

The following letter indicates the value of the industrial information circulated daily throughout the world by the Central Office of Information:

July 26, 1965.

Dear Mr. Turnbull,

I thank you for your letter of July 21, forwarding the inquiry from Hasler's, to whom I have written today.

Articles upon the Unit Press Head have now appeared in two French publications from which we have received 69 inquiries and these, together with three from Spain and two from Switzerland, make a total of 74 in response to the publicity given by your bulletin.

This response is most encouraging I must thank you for your efforts on our behalf.

Winhall & Rogers Ltd.

NORTHERN: Mr. J. White Shand, O.B.E., Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Newcastle 27575 – Telex 53277).
EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. T. J. Hunt, O.B.E., 42 Eastgate, Leeds, 2. (Leeds 31221/2/3 – Telex 55119).
NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, Walton House, Granby Street, Nottingham. (Nottingham 46221 – Telex 37572).
EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabé, MVO, Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. (Cambridge 58951 – Telex 81187).
LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. A. E. Hunt, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. (Waterloo 2345 – Telex 22737/8).
SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Government Building No. 3, Whiteknights, Reading. (Reading 61122 – Telex 84126 – prefix 'for C.O.I.')
SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, 61/63 Queens Road, Bristol, 8. (Bristol 293761/2 – Telex 44203).
MIDLAND: Mr. R. Dean, O.B.E., Windsor House, Temple Row, Birmingham, 2. (Central 7234/7 – Telex 33376).
NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Coronation House, 1 New Brown Street, Manchester, 4. (Blackfriars 2286 – Telex 66199).
SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1. (Waverley 8501).
ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Government Information Service, Stormont, Belfast. (Belfast 63011).
WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Idris Evans, M.V.O., Information Division, 42 Park Place. (Cardiff 30441 – Telex 49327).

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

France and Iceland

The French *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of July 3, published details of the extension of the trade agreement of December 6, 1951, between France and Iceland. By an exchange of letters dated June 9, between the Governments of Iceland, France and Morocco, the Republics of Central Africa, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the agreement is further extended for a period of one year from January 1, 1965.

Icelandic exports to France will include mutton and lamb, fresh or frozen sea fish, smoked cod and salted cod tongues. There will be a miscellaneous quota of F665,000 to be divided between Iceland's exports to France, Morocco and the above-mentioned African States.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Denmark and France

The Danish Ministry of the Interior has announced that by an exchange of letters dated March 31, the trade agreement of May 29, 1959 has been extended for a further year from January 1, 1965.

French exports to Denmark include cut flowers and wine while Danish exports to France, the French Overseas Departments and Territories and the African States include fresh, chilled, frozen and canned fish, canned meat, butter, milk preserves, ice cream and pleasure boats.

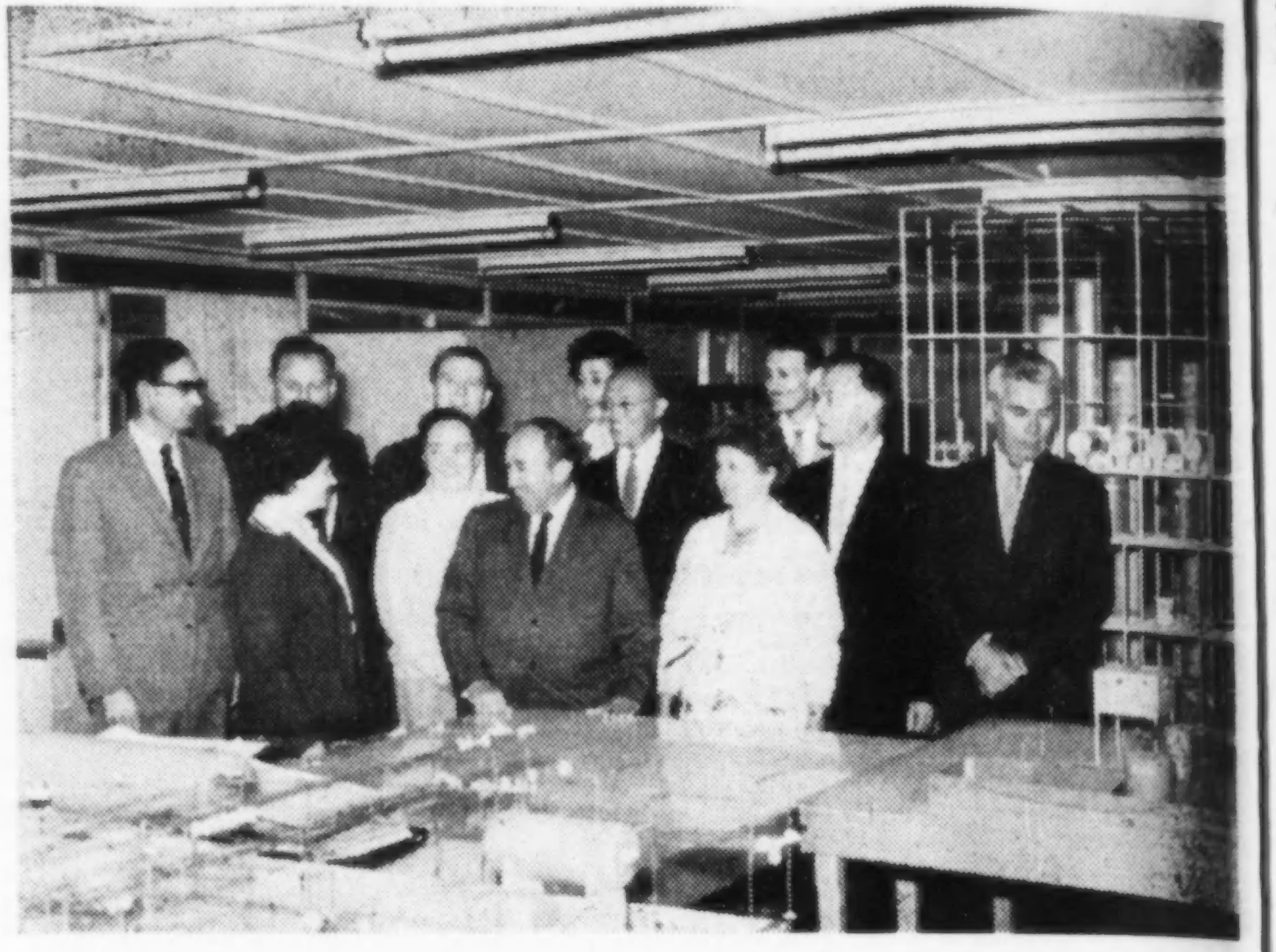
Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

Spain and Italy

It has been announced in the Spanish Ministry of Commerce publication *Informacion Comercial Espanola* that a new Italo-Spanish Trade Protocol was signed in Madrid on June 22. This replaces the former Protocol of June 21, 1961, and will form part of the Trade Agreement until the Agreement itself lapses on June 7, 1966.

This Protocol covers Spanish exports to Italy of raisins, sherry and other wines; and Italian exports to Spain of trucks and light cars, sparkling wines, etc., sewing machine components, arts and crafts, and food preparations.

The text of the announcement (in Spanish) may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449 or 450).



A delegation of Soviet engineers arrived at the Stockton offices of The Power-Gas Corporation Limited, a member of the Davy-Ashmore Group, on June 29, 1965, for a six-week visit in connection with a contract awarded to Power-Gas by Techmashimport (Moscow) for the construction of an acetic acid plant at Erevan, the capital of Armenia. The plant, which will cost over £5 million, will have a capacity of 35,000 tons per year of acetic acid plus valuable by-products such as formic and propionic acids. Know-how for the project is being provided by The Distillers Company Limited. The delegates represent Techmashimport (the Soviet buying agency for complete plant), Giprokauchuk (the Synthetic Rubber Research Institute) and the works management at Erevan. The delegation will study the operation of the Distillers' acetic acid plant at Hull and will also visit the works of AEI, who will supply some of the electrical equipment for Power-Gas. The delegation will also visit the Stockton-on-Tees works of Ashmore, Benson, Pease & Company Limited.

Pakistan & USSR

Pakistan and USSR have entered into an agreement for the exchange of goods between the two countries for 1965-67. Pakistan's imports from the USSR will include certain machinery, mill work and such like goods, while her main exports to the USSR will be jute, cotton, wool and various manufactured goods. Attached to the agreement are two schedules listing the commodities for exchange between the two countries. These schedules can be seen and any further information obtained from Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 337, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2277).

Austria and Bulgaria

HM Embassy in Vienna has reported that an Austrian/Bulgarian Mixed Trade Commission met in Vienna from April 20 to May 6, to fix mutual quota lists for the period April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966 in accordance with their long-term agreement of April 5, 1963.

The Bulgarian export quota list consists mainly of foodstuffs, such as fresh vegetables, fruits and maize, and ores and other raw materials. There is however a quota of $1 million for machinery of various kinds. Austrian exports are for the most part manufactured goods and include railway equipment, machinery, rolled metal products, high grade steel, aluminium products and paper.

The text of this agreement and the quota lists attached, in German, may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458).

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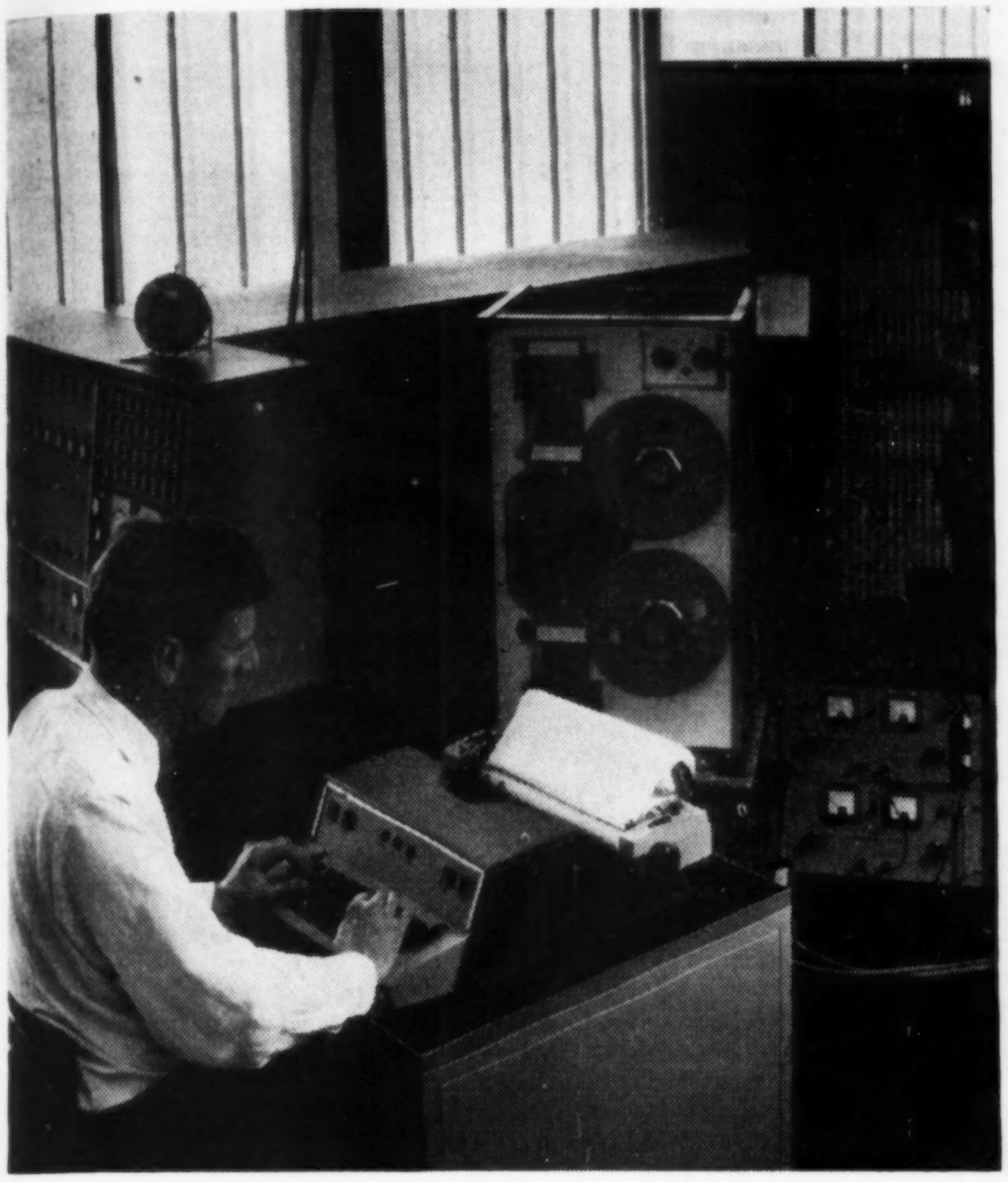
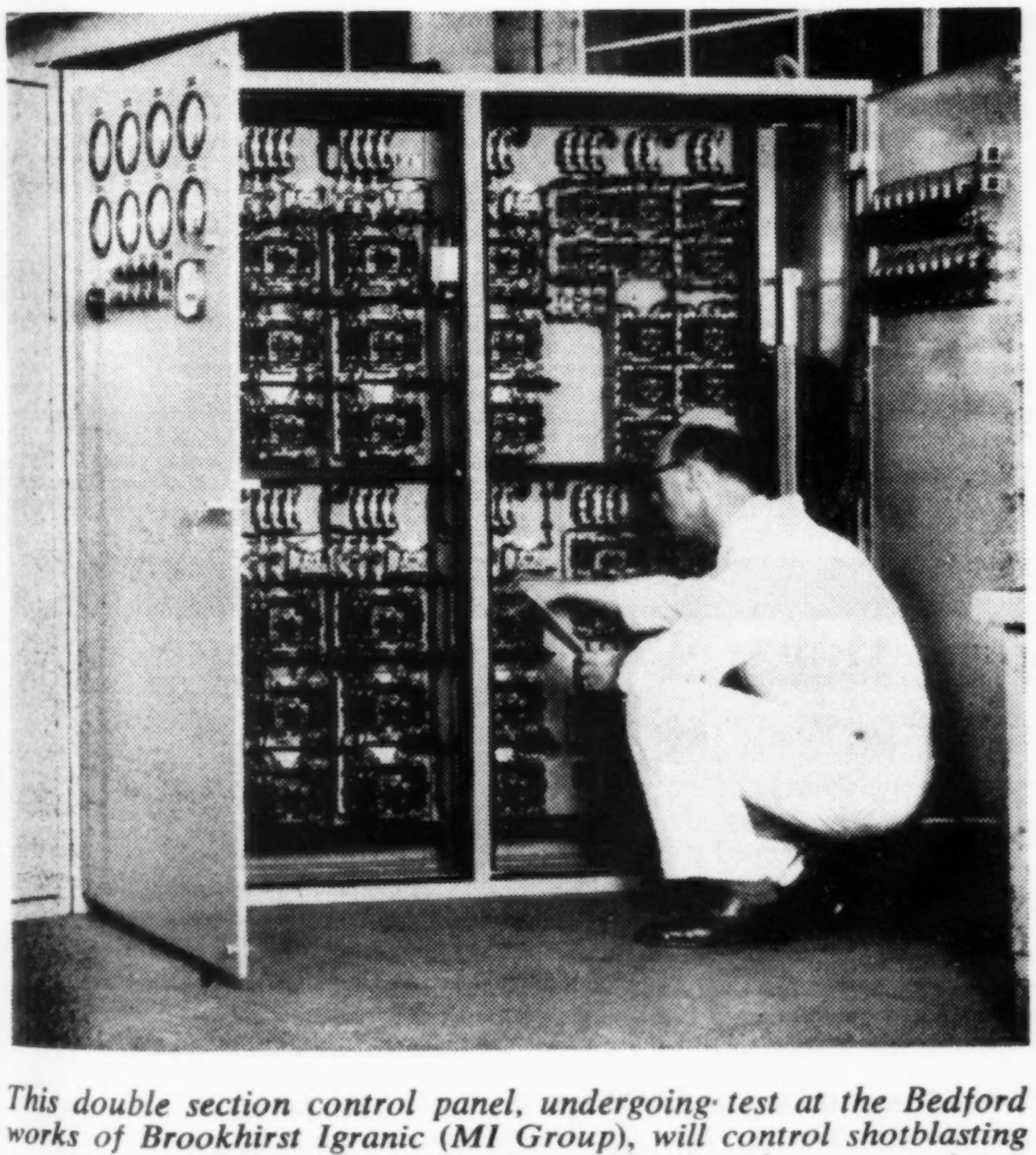
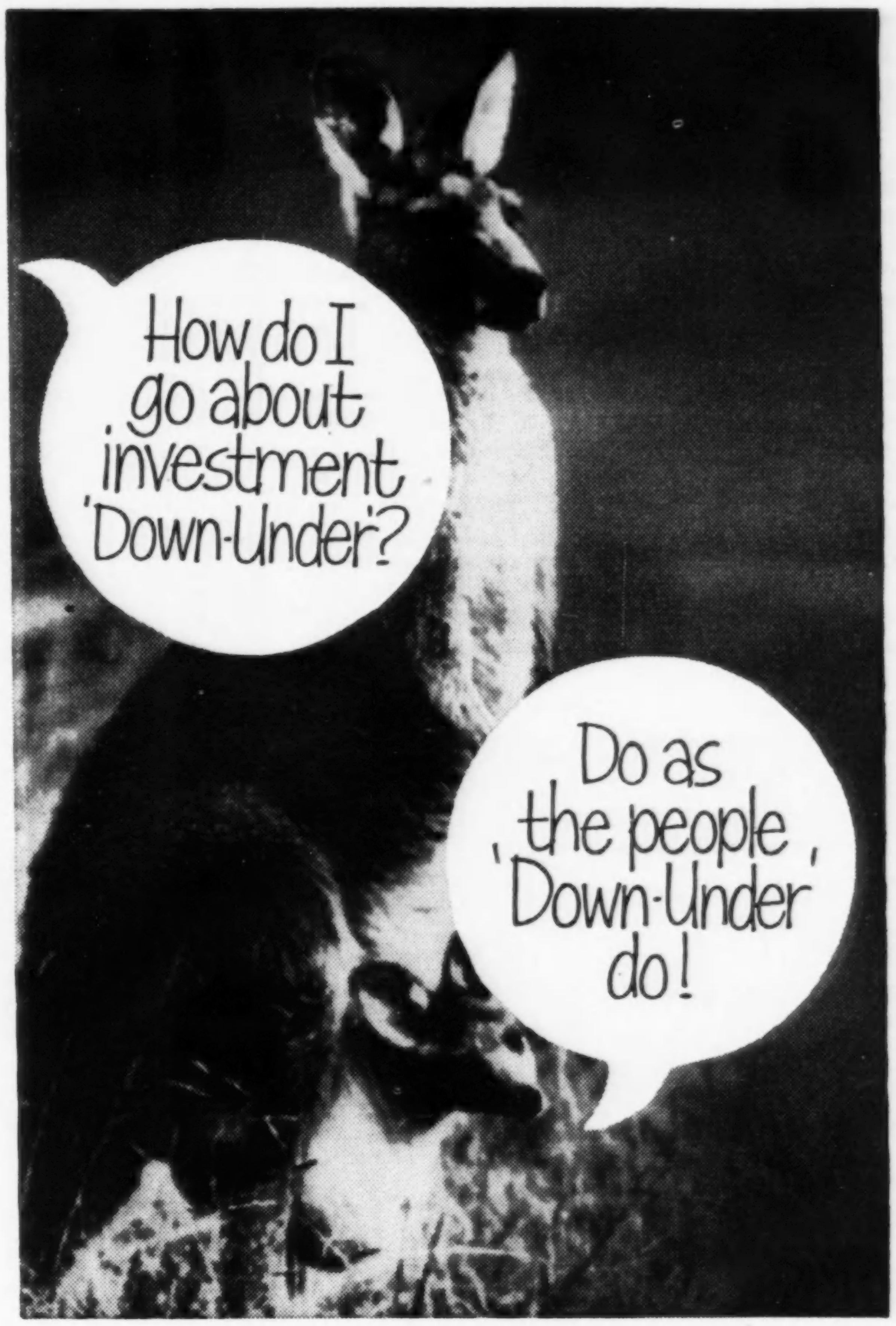


Computer-controlled testing of a magnetic tape deck at the new ICT Research and Development Laboratories at Stevenage, officially opened last month by Mr. Frank Cousins, Minister of Technology. All design and development work for ICT's Data Processing Equipment Group is carried out in these laboratories.



This double section control panel, undergoing test at the Bedford works of Brookhirst Igranic (MI Group), will control shotblasting operations at Tema dockyard, Ghana. Fitted with sequence interlocking the panel serves 24 individual motors. It is being supplied to Spencer & Halstead, of Ossett, Yorks.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Do as the people 'Down-Under' do!

Choose the Bank with the most experience · services · customers · locations

As the oldest and largest bank in Australasia, the Bank of New South Wales is in a special position to assist with investment 'Down Under'. For those interested in portfolio investment it operates a comprehensive service including full nominee facilities throughout Australia and New Zealand. For companies considering expansion to Australasia and capital investment there it provides the fullest information and all international banking facilities. When you think of investing in Australia's and New Zealand's richly promising future—think first of 'the Wales', Australasia's first bank.

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than any other Bank 'Down Under'

Main London Office: 29 Threadneedle St., EC2 · Travel Service: Sackville St., W1.
Australian Migrant Information Service: Television House, Kingsway, WC2.

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin.'

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers, country and commodity in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

The number in brackets indicates the Export Service Bulletin in which published.

ANGOLA

(148/65) Buses for the Municipality of Luanda. October 25. Tender documents (in Portuguese) available. E.S.B. 26932/65.*

(148/65) Electro-Mechanical Equipment for Electrification Board. September 15. E.S.B. 26925/65.*

AUSTRALIA

(147/65) Chlorination Plant for Electricity Trust of South Australia. September 9. E.S.B. 26609/65.

(148/65) Draw Presses for Department of Supply. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed (August 31.) E.S.B. 25240/65.*

(149/65) Printing Paper for Commonwealth Stores, Supply and Tender Board. August 17. E.S.B. 27203/65.*

(150/65) Pumps for Northern Electric Authority, Queensland. August 19. E.S.B. 27527/65.

(146/65) Tools and Accessories for Postmaster General's Department. September 16. E.S.B. 26608/65.*

AUSTRIA

(147/65) Envelopes for International Atomic Energy Agency. August 25. E.S.B. 26924/65.*

BURMA

Electrical Stores Corporation:

(146/65) Electrical Equipment. August 25. E.S.B. 26671/65.*

(146/65) Laboratory Equipment. August 23. E.S.B. 26675/65.*

(146/65) Circuit Breaker. August 23. E.S.B. 26676/65.*

(147/65) Cable. August 23. E.S.B. 26682/65.*

(147/65) Switches. August 23. E.S.B. 26680/65.*

(147/65) Fans. August 23. E.S.B. 26681/65.*

(147/65) Lamp Shades; Fluorescent Lamps. August 25. E.S.B. 26670/65.*

(147/65) Sub-Station Equipment. August 23. E.S.B. 26674/65.*

(147/65) Lamps. August 23. E.S.B. 26683/65.*

(146/65) Machine Tools; Vehicles; Cranes for Union of Burma Railway Board. September 8. E.S.B. 26659/65.*

Defence Department:

(147/65) Air Conditioners. August 25. E.S.B. 26767/65.*

(147/65) Workshop Machinery and Equipment; Chemicals. August 20. E.S.B. 26677/65.*

(147/65) Machine Tools for Peoples' Stores Corporation. September 1. E.S.B. 26950/65.*

CANADA

British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority:

(149/65) Switchgear. September 28. E.S.B. 25998/65.

(146/65) Transmission Towers. August 17. E.S.B. 26661/65.

(147/65) Spillway Gates. August 31. E.S.B. 26658/65.

(147/65) Constructional Project (Advance Information.) For Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 26627/65.*

CEYLON

Ministry of Health:

(149/65) Vitamins. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24286/65.*

(147/65) Water Supply Scheme. September 14. E.S.B. 26904/65.

(146/65) Medical Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24285/65.*

(149/65) Green Drill for Ministry of Finance. October 12. E.S.B. 26971/65.

(149/65) Construction of Reservoir for Ministry of Local Government. September 17. E.S.B. 26973/65.

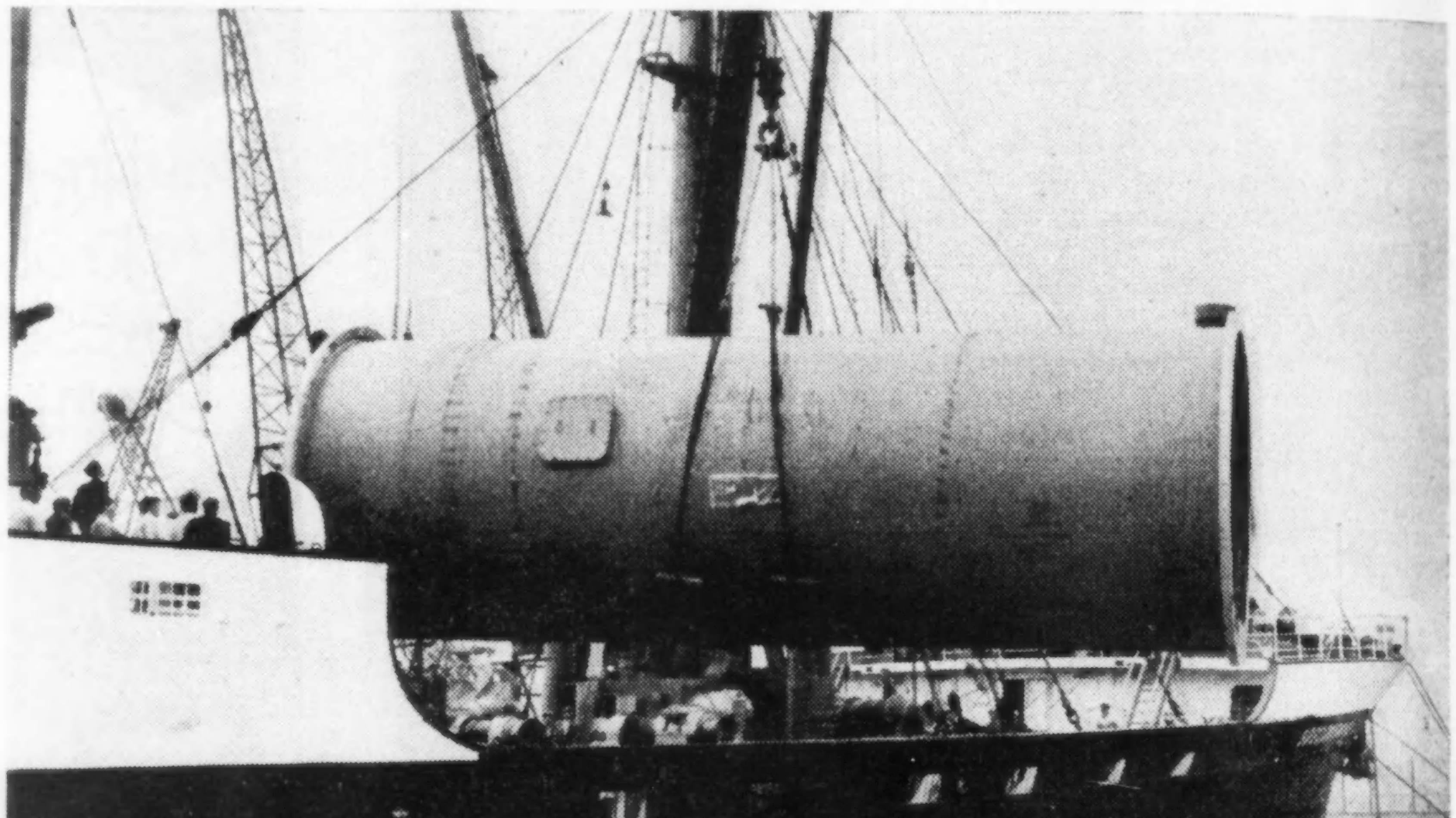
(147/65) Textiles for Colombo Municipal Council. August 25. E.S.B. 26905/65.*

(149/65) Fishing Equipment for Ceylon Fisheries Corporation. September 7. E.S.B. 27000/65.*

(147/65) Electric Meters for Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power. September 7. E.S.B. 26906/65.*

(147/65) Air Conditioning Plants for Department of Government Electrical Undertakings. September 7. E.S.B. 26685/65.

(149/65) PVC Strips for Ministry of Communications. August 18. E.S.B. 26972/65.



This 32-ton centre section of a rotary drier has just been shipped by Lep Transport from Middlesbrough on Glen Line's 'Breconshire' to Port Swettenham. Manufactured by Head Wrightson of Stockton-on-Tees, it is to be installed in a new fertilizer granulation plant which is being built at Padang Jawa, near Kuala Lumpur, under the supervision of Chemical Construction (GB) Ltd., for the Chemical Company of Malaysia Ltd. Suppliers are ICI's Agricultural Division at Billingham.

No. 1 of a series

Issued for the information of Exporters who would soon feel the benefit of entrusting their packing and transportation to one of the most experienced organisations in the business

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST MURAL

The world's largest mural, 200 ft. x 50 ft., painted by Stefan Knapp on glass fused to steel, weighing 52 tons and consisting of 280 panels each 8 ft. x 4 ft., had to be packed in England and delivered to a department store in Paramus, New Jersey, U.S.A. It was housed in specially reinforced and padded cases, shipped by ss *Maronia* and delivered to the store by road. It took a crew of six men about one month to hang the mural on the exterior wall of the store, as compared with only seven days to pack and transport it. An individual operation certainly, but the same meticulous care is given to all the recurrent exports which are handled by the Export Packing Division of Lloyd's Packing Warehouses Group of Companies.

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COLOMBIA

(149/65) Lighting Installations for Empresa Colombiana de Aerodromos. Closing date has been postponed to August 30. E.S.B. 20713/65.*

(149/65) Cables and Accessories for Instituto de Aprovechamiento de Aquas Y Fomento Electrico. August 31. E.S.B. 27244/65.*

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Ministry of Health:

(148/65) Pharmaceutical Products. October 5. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 26903/65.*

(148/65) Pharmaceuticals. October 20. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 26902/65.*

(147/65) Serums and Vaccines. September 2. Tender documents (in French) now available. E.S.B. 26901/65.*

(147/65) Pharmaceuticals. September 15. Tender documents (in French) now available. E.S.B. 26700/65.*

COSTA RICA

Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad:

(150/65) Overhead Power Equipment. September 2. E.S.B. 27547/65.*

(149/65) Lighting Equipment. August 30. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 27233/65.*

(150/65) Forms for El Banco de Costa Rica. August 20. E.S.B. 27548/65.*

(147/65) Generating Plant for La Municipalidad del Canton de Golfito. August 15. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 26667/65.*

(149/65) Road Construction for La Proveeduria Nacional, Economia y Hacienda. September 22. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 26974/65.*

DENMARK

(148/65) Bridge/Tunnel Design for Minister of Public Works. April 1, 1966. E.S.B. 26949/65.*

EL SALVADOR

Administracion Nacional de Telecommunications:

(150/65) Telephone Exchanges and Equipment. September 3. E.S.B. 27273/65.

(150/65) Telephone Equipment. September 17. E.S.B. 27272/65.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

(146/65) Liner Board. August 18. E.S.B. 26614/65.*

(146/65) Pumping Unit. August 21. E.S.B. 26630/65.*

(146/65) Steel Casing Coupling. August 24. E.S.B. 26647/65.*

(146/65) Workshop Equipment. August 18. E.S.B. 26476/65.*

(147/65) Amplifiers. August 21. E.S.B. 26633/65.*

(147/65) Cutting Machines. August 19. E.S.B. 26624/65.*

146/65) Testing Equipment. August 21. E.S.B. 26635/65.*

(146/65) Breathing .Apparatus. August 21. E.S.B. 26638/65*.

(147/65) Hosepipe Accessories. August 26. E.S.B. 26602/65.*

(147/65) Vehicle Workshop Equipment. August 20. E.S.B. 26616/65.*

(146/65) Control and Recording Equipment. August 21. E.S.B. 26651/65.*

(146/65) Hoists. August 19. E.S.B. 26634/65.*

(150/65) Electrical Equipment. August 28. E.S.B. 27518/65.*

(150/65) Printing Ink. August 18. E.S.B. 27461/65.*

(150/65) Earthing Rods. August 26. E.S.B. 27551/65.*

(150/65) Spring Steel. August 25. E.S.B. 27552/65.*

(150/65) Steel Tubes. August 20. E.S.B. 27546/65.*

(150/65) Chlorinators: Propeller Meters. August 23. E.S.B. 27463/65.*

(150/65) Gas Masks. August 20. E.S.B. 27462/65.*

(151/65) Storage Battery. August 26. E.S.B. 27553/65.*

(151/65) Parathion. August 24. E.S.B. 27480/65.*

(151/65) Aldrin. August 24. E.S.B. 27479/65.*

(151/65) Measuring and Control Instruments. August 26. E.S.B. 27807/65.*

(151/65) Electrical Equipment. August 30. E.S.B. 27572/65.*

(151/65) Schering Bridge. August 27. E.S.B. 27570/65.*

(151/65) Nylon Yarn. August 30. E.S.B. 27568/65.*

(151/65) Radio and Electrical Equipment. August 27. E.S.B. 27567/65.*

(151/65) Electric Meters. August 24. E.S.B. 27803/65.*

(151/65) Wire Line Equipment; Microscope. August 25. E.S.B. 27802/65.*

(151/65) Gasoline Electric Set. August 25. E.S.B. 27600/65.*

(151/65) Flow Meter; Chlorinator. August 23. E.S.B. 27593/65.*

(151/65) Gauges. August 28. E.S.B. 27575/65.*

(151/65) Drilling Equipment. August 25. E.S.B. 27599/65.*

(151/65) Laboratory Apparatus. August 28. E.S.B. 27566/65.*

(151/65) Hydraulic Compressor and Dies. August 23. E.S.B. 27598/65.*

(151/65) Radio Antennas. August 24. E.S.B. 27813/65.*

(151/65) Pipe Fittings. August 23. E.S.B. 27812/65.

(151/65) Drill Rods. August 28. E.S.B. 27811/65.

(151/65) Snatch Blocks. August 23. E.S.B. 27810/65.*

(151/65) Furnaces. August 20. E.S.B. 27805/65.*

(151/65) Electrical Equipment, August 23. E.S.B. 27804/65.*

(151/65) Gas Alarm System. August 26. E.S.B. 27558/65.*

(151/65) S.S. Pipes. August 18. E.S.B. 27471/65.*

(151/65) Ball and Roller Bearings. August 25. E.S.B. 27470/65.*

(151/65) Water Meter; Chlorinator. August 21. E.S.B. 27466/65.*

(151/65) Recording Instruments. Postponed to August 25. E.S.B. 15403/65.

(151/65) Chlorinator; Flow Meter. August 20. E.S.B. 27825/65.*

(151/65) Chemical Plant Equipment. August 25. E.S.B. 27815/65.*

(151/65) Breathing Apparatus. August 30. E.S.B. 27472/65.*

(151/65) Insulators, August 26. E.S.B. 27477/65.*

(151/65) Diesel Engine. August 23. E.S.B. 27478/65.*

(151/65) Control Equipment. August 23. E.S.B. 27476/65.*

(151/65) Aluminium Pipe Fittings. August 25. E.S.B. 27475/65.*

(151/65) Oil Purifier. August 27. E.S.B. 27473/65.*

GREECE

(149/65) Ricemilling Plant for Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives of Thessaloniki. August 30. E.S.B. 27224/65.*

(149/65) Film Projectors for Ministry of Trade. September 10. E.S.B. 27219/65.*

HONG KONG

(149/65) Refrigerators for Hong Kong Government Stores Department. August 20. E.S.B. 26997/65.*

INDIA

Director General of Supplies and Disposals:

(149/65) Boring Machines. (Further Information.) Number of machines required is 31 and **not** 25. E.S.B. 25903/65.*

(146/65) Gear Generator. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 25902/65.*

(147/65) Punching and Shearing Machines. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 25901/65.*

(147/65) Steel Tubes. September 2. E.S.B. 26695/65.*

(147/65) Silver Nickel Sheets. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 25222/65.*

(148/65) Testing Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 18. E.S.B. 21538/65.*

(146/65) Testing Machines. (Further Information). Bids for imported equipment etc. will be accepted against Rupee payments. E.S.B. 25905/65.*

(147/65) Zinc Slabs. (Further Information). E.S.B. 25904/65.*

(147/65) Pumping Equipment for Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. August 18. E.S.B. 26689/65.

(147/65) Drilling Equipment for Andhra Pradesh Public Works Department. September 25. E.S.B. 26687/65.

(146/65) Crane for U. P. State Electricity Board. September 21. E.S.B. 26648/65.

(150/65) Switchgear for Madras State Electricity Board. September 2. E.S.B. 27501/65.*

Hydel Designs Directorate:

(146/65) Expansion Joints. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to August 26. E.S.B. 19967/65 *

(146/65) Hydraulic Hoist. (Further Information). Closing date been postponed to August 26. E.S.B. 19968/65.*

(147/65) Solder Wire for Indian Telephone Industries. (Further Information) E.S.B. 22316/65.*

Neyveli Lignite Corporation:

(150/65) Fuel Pump Test Bench. August 25. E.S.B. 27299/65.

(150/65) Mineral Wool and Blankets. August 27. E.S.B. 27300/65.

Madras Port Trust:

(147/65) Hydraulic Tyre Press. August 24. E.S.B. 26688/65.

(147/65) Foundry Testing Equipment. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26483/65.*

(150/65) Refrigeration Plant and Machinery for Director of Animal Husbandry Trivandrum. August 20. E.S.B. 27524/65.

(150/65) Aluminium Sheets for Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. August 19. E.S.B. 27295/65.

(150/65) Pile Driving Hammer for Major Irrigation and General Dept. September 9. E.S.B. 27526/65.

(148/65) Tractor and Trailer for National Coal Development Corporation. August 20. E.S.B. 26953/65.*

(149/65) Telephone Equipment for Posts and Telegraphs Department. September 2. E.S.B. 26999/65.

(*Continued on next page*)

Members of Hoover Limited's new export group from Europe, the Middle East, Far East and Australia, met for a conference at the London Hilton recently. The aim of the conference was to discuss the company's export prospects and to work out a sales plan to meet the world-wide target of a 100 *per cent expansion by* 1970.

THE
LIVERPOOL WAREHOUSING
CO. LTD.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

CENTRAL 6611 (20 lines) THE OLD HALL, LIVERPOOL 3. TELEX 62472

AND AT

MANCHESTER
TRAFFORD PARK ROAD
TRAFFORD PARK 4757/8 & 0320

LONDON
62/64 RIVER ROAD, BARKING, ESSEX
RIPPLEWAY 1156 (5 lines) TELEX 21525

BIRMINGHAM
912/4 KINGSBURY ROAD, ERDINGTON
ERDINGTON 7321/3

SOUTHAMPTON
1ST FLOOR, 3 QUEENSWAY
SOUTHAMPTON 27851/2

(148/65) Relays for Tata Power Company Ltd. Closing date August 26. E.S.B. 26951/65.*

(150/65) Emergency Gates for Tons Civil Construction, Circle 1. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21552/65.*

IRAQ

Ministry of Defence:

(146/65) Contractors Plant. September 7. E.S.B. 26415/65.*

(147/65) Radio Spare Parts. (Further Information). E.S.B. 23334/65.*

(149/65) Goggles; Leather Gloves. (Further Information). Tender documents now available from Iraqi Embassy, 22 Queens Gate, S.W.7. E.S.B. 25508/65.*

(149/65) Air Compressors. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26418/65.*

(149/65) Vehicles. (Further Information). Tender documents now available from Iraqi Embassy, 22 Queens Gate, S.W.7. E.S.B. 25999/65.*

(149/65) Hose. (Further Information). Tender documents now available from Iraqi Embassy, 22 Queens Gate, S.W.7. E.S.B. 26000/65.*

(147/65) Sports Equipment. (Further Information). E.S.B. 23339/65.*

(146/65) Kits. August 31. E.S.B. 26416/65.*

(146/65) Testing Equipment. September 4. E.S.B. 26419/65.*

(146/65) Generating Sets. September 4. E.S.B. 26420/65.*

(149/65) Cutting Tools. (Further Information). Tender documents now available from Iraqi Embassy, 22 Queens Gate, S.W.7. E.S.B. 25511/65.*

(149/65) Steel. (Further Information). Tender documents now available from Iraqi Embassy, 22 Queens Gate, S.W.7. E.S.B. 25510/65.*

(149/65) Iron Safes. (Further Information). Tender documents now available from Iraqi Embassy, 22 Queens Gate, S.W.7. E.S.B. 25509/65.*

(147/65) Field Cookers. (Further Information). Tender documents now available at the Iraqi Embassy, 22 Queens Gate, S.W.7. E.S.B. 25531/65.*

(147/65) Haberdashery. (Further Information). Tender documents now available at the Iraqi Embassy, 22 Queens Gate, S.W.7. E.S.B. 23342/65.*

Ministry of Industry:

(147/65) Fertilizer Project. February 15, 1966. E.S.B. 26916/65.

(147/65) Refrigeration Plant. October 16. E.S.B. 26917/65.

National Electricity Administration:

(147/65) Bolts; Nuts. September 5. E.S.B. 26910/65.*

(147/65) Street Lighting Lanterns. September 1. E.S.B. 26909/65.*

(147/65) Lamp Shades. September 1. E.S.B. 26908/65.*

(149/65) Injections for Ministry of Health. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 26425/65.*

(147/65) Bolts; Nuts for Iraqi Ports Administration. August 19. E.S.B. 26913/65.*

(149/65) Tyres and Tubes; Hose for African Iraqi Trading Company. Closing date not stipulated but offers required as soon as possible. E.S.B. 27204/65.*

KENYA

East African Railways and Harbours:

(146/65) Tarpaulins. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 26650/65.

(148/65) Machine Tools. August 26. E.S.B. 26967/65.

LEBANON

(147/65) Ship Salvage for Direction Generale des Transport. August 31. E.S.B. 26663/65.

LIBYA

(146/65) Marine and Land Equipment for Ministry of Communications. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. This tender is divisible. E.S.B. 23602/65.*

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

(150/65) Bridge Construction for Ministere Des Travaux Publics. October 4. Tender documents in French available. E.S.B. 26961/65.*

MALAYSIA

(147/65) Telegraph Systems for Directorate of Telecommunications. August 23. E.S.B. 26922/65.

MOROCCO

(149/65) Radio and Television Equipment for Radiodiffusion Television Morocain. August 25. E.S.B. 27517/65.

MOZAMBIQUE

(147/65) Machine Tools for Ports Railways and Transport Department. October 11. E.S.B. 26923/65.*

THE NETHERLANDS

(151/65) Civil Engineering for Directorate of Zuiderzee Works. August 24. E.S.B. 27816/65.

(151/65) Road Construction and Improvements for Director of Waterways. August 20. E.S.B. 27864/65.

NEW ZEALAND

(149/65) Circuit Breaker for Dunedin City Corporation Electricity Department. August 23. E.S.B. 27205/65.*

(147/65) Cranes for New Zealand Railways. August 18. E.S.B. 26943/65.*

(150/65) Calico for Ministry of Works. August 25. E.S.B. 27529/65.*

General Post Office, Wellington:

(146/65) V.H.F. Receiver. August 23. E.S.B. 26491/65.*

(150/65) Motor Drills. August 27. E.S.B. 27437/65.*

(147/65) Blotting Paper. August 24. E.S.B. 26942/65.*

(147/65) Print Driers. August 25. E.S.B. 26940/65.*

(150/65) Radio Equipment. September 1. E.S.B. 27531/65.*

(148/65) Recording Meters. August 26. E.S.B. 26939/65.*

(150/65) Telecommunication Equipment. August 27. E.S.B. 27530/65.*

SAUDI ARABIA

Dept of Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs:

(150/65) Accounting Machines. September 20. E.S.B. 27246/65.

(150/65) Trucks. September 12. E.S.B. 27245/65.

(150/65) Addressing Machines. September 15. E.S.B. 27250/65.

(149/65) Technical Equipment. August 25. E.S.B. 27249/65.

(149/65) Road Maintenance Works for Ministry of Communications. August 25. E.S.B. 27248/65.

(150/65) Laboratory Furniture for University of Riyadh. September 25. E.S.B. 27247/65.

SOUTH AFRICA

State Tender Board:

(149/65) Chemical. August 19. E.S.B. 27278/65.*

(149/65) Transformer. August 25. E.S.B. 27281/65.*

(149/65) Valves. August 19. E.S.B. 27284/65.*

(150/65) Spanners. August 20. E.S.B. 27512/65.*

(150/65) Ventilation Equipment. August 19. E.S.B. 27513/65.*

(150/65) Air Conditioners. August 20. E.S.B. 27274/65.*

(150/65) Graphite Stirrers. August 18. E.S.B. 27275/65.*

(150/65) Extension Bars and Spanners. August 18. E.S.B. 27276/65.*

(150/65) Refrigerator. August 26. E.S.B. 27282/65.*

(150/65) Weatherseal. August 18. E.S.B. 27283/65.*

(150/65) Sluice Gates. August 19. E.S.B. 27285/65.*

(150/65) Laboratory Equipment. August 20. E.S.B. 27287/65.*

(150/65) Hand Tools. August 19. E.S.B. 27503/65.*

(150/65) Workshop Tools. August 18. E.S.B. 27510/65.*

(150/65) Rolling Mills. September 2. E.S.B. 27505/65.*

(150/65) Workshop Equipment. August 18. E.S.B. 27504/65.*

(150/65) Spanners. August 19. E.S.B. 27511/65.*

(150/65) Camera Projector. August 30. E.S.B. 27280/65.*

(150/65) Centrifuge. August 20. E.S.B. 27279/65.*

(150/65) Hammer Mill. August 18. E.S.B. 27293/65.*

(150/65) Laboratory Equipment. August 24. E.S.B. 27292/65.*

(150/65) Generating Sets. August 27. E.S.B. 27289/65.*

(150/65) Busbar Trunking. August 26. E.S.B. 27288/65.*

(150/65) Water Purification Equipment. August 19. E.S.B. 27257/65.*

(150/65) Liquid Scintillation Spectrometer. August 19. E.S.B. 27258/65.*

(150/65) Pharmaceuticals. August 20. E.S.B. 27259/65.*

(150/65) Medicines. August 20. E.S.B. 27260/65.*

(150/65) Hospital Equipment. August 18. E.S.B. 27265/65.*

(150/65) Physiotherapeutic Equipment. August 18. E.S.B. 27266/65.*

(151/65) V.H.F. Radio System. August 19. E.S.B. 27514/65.*

South African Railways:

(151/65) Railway Materials. August 25. E.S.B. 27579/65.*

(149/65) Overhead Track Equipment. August 25. E.S.B. 26977/65.*

(150/65) Switchboards for Central Tender Board, Bechuanaland. August 27. E.S.B. 27268/65.

Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:

(149/65) Crawler-mounted Loaders. August 20. E.S.B. 27253/65.*

(149/65) Passenger Buses. August 20. E.S.B. 27254/65.*

SPAIN

(146/65) Construction Work for Ministerio Obras Publicas. August 19. E.S.B. 26492/65.*

(151/65) Radar Equipment for Ministeio del Aire. September 15. E.S.B. 27817/65.

SUDAN

(147/65) Baling Hoops for Sudan Gezira Board. August 21. E.S.B. 26947/65.*

(146/65) Demolition Work for Sudan Railways. September 1. E.S.B. 26657/65.*

SYRIA

(149/65) Power Equipment; Civil Engineering Works, etc. for de L'Electricite de Syrie. September 19. E.S.B. 26979/65.*

TANZANIA

(147/65) Typewriters for Central Tender Board. August 19. E.S.B. 26699/65.

THAILAND

Provincial Electricity Authority:

(149/65) Cable. August 20. E.S.B. 26981/65.

(149/65) Transformers. August 30. E.S.B. 26976/65.

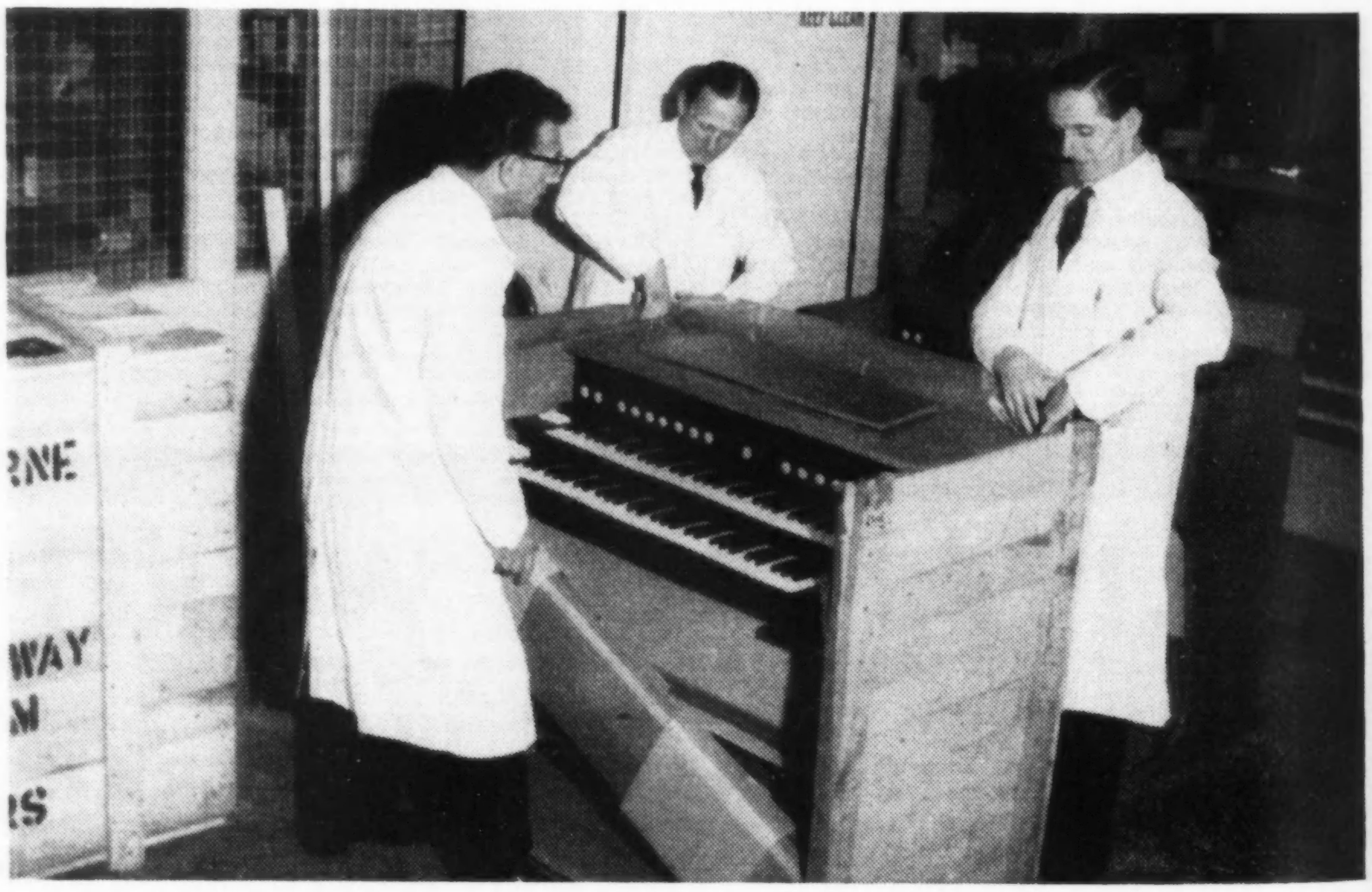
(149/65) Communications Equipment for Royal Irrigation Department. August 24. E.S.B. 26980/65.

(149/65) Fishbolts and Nuts and Spring Washers for State Railway of Thailand. August 24. E.S.B. 27218/65.

(151/65) Telephone Cables for Telephone Organization of Thailand. August 23. E.S.B. 27848/65.

TURKEY

(150/65) Fibreboard for Devlet Malzeme Ofisi. August 18. E.S.B. 27837/65.*



The first consignment of a new British-built electronic organ being crated ready for shipment to Australia at the Camden Town headquarters of the Livingston Group. Manufactured by Livingston Burge Electronics, the all-transistor 'Chorale' organ is specially suitable for use in the tropics. If mains power is not available it can be played for hours from a 12-volt battery.

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference number, country and commodity in all inquiries.

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Algeria

(150/65) Inquiry for machine tools. E.S.B. 26877/65.

Australia

(148/65) Agency inquiry for laboratory equipment. E.S.B. 26849/65.

(146/65) Inquiry for control valves; engineering machinery and tools; hydraulic truck cranes; industrial chemicals; tyre moulding equipment. E.S.B. 26598/65.

(151/65) Inquiry in respect of silos. E.S B. 27438/65.

(148/65) Inquiry for new electroplating technique. E.S.B. 27087/65.

(146/65) Manufacture under licence – turntables. E.S.B. 26254/65.

(150/65) Inquiry for mining equipment. E.S.B. 27411/65.

(149/65) Manufacture under licence – reinforcing hex mesh. E.S.B. 27077/65.

Austria

(151/65) Agency inquiry for packaging and filling machines; marking and printing machines. E.S.B. 26873/65.

(150/65) Agency inquiry for medical and hospital apparatus. E.S.B. 27421/65.

Barbados

(148/65) Inquiry for chamois leathers; household and kitchen utensils; metal bed frames; rubber mats. E.S.B. 27043/65.

Belgium

(149/65) Inquiry for tools. E.S.B. 27367/65.

British Honduras

(148/65) Agency inquiry for chemical fogging and spraying machines. E.S.B. 26069/65.

(146/65) Inquiry for garage equipment. E.S.B. 26173/65.

Burma

(149/65) Methods of Trade.

Canada

(150/65) Agency inquiry for printing trade and artists' requisites. E.S.B. 27339/65.

(151/65) Inquiry for sanitary ware. E.S.B. 27376/65.

(148/65) Inquiry for marine chain cable and ancillary equipment. E.S.B. 17482/64.

(146/65) Inquiry for street cleaning machines. E.S.B. 5451/65.

(147/65) Inquiry for foodstuffs. E.S.B. 26734/65.

Colombia

(146/65) Inquiry for contractors plant; fork-lift trucks; mobile cranes. E.S.B. 26686/65.

Costa Rica

(148/65) Inquiry for agricultural tractors and implements; diesel motors; electric power plants; vehicles. E.S.B. 27132/65.

Cyprus

(147/65) Inquiry for packaging plant; polystyrene sheeting plant. E.S.B. 26529/65.

Denmark

(150/65) Agency inquiry for automatic screwdriving machine. E.S.B. 25751/65.

El Salvador

(146/65) Inquiry for polyvinyl flooring. E.S.B. 25694/65.

Ethiopia/United Arab Republic (Egypt)

(146/65) Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 1275/G.)

Fiji

(147/65) Inquiry for metal products; plastics products. E.S.B. 22895/65.

France

(146/65) Agency inquiry for sporting guns. E.S.B. 23542/65.

(146/65) Agency inquiry for sporting guns. E.S.B. 23462/65.

(147/65) Inquiry for swimming pool accessories. E.S.B. 26558/65.

(149/65) Inquiry for public works equipment. E.S.B. 27140/65.

Germany, Federal Republic of

(149/65) Agency inquiry for medical and surgical equipment; technical goods. E.S.B. 23893/65.

(146/65) Agency inquiry for adhesives; ceramics; chemicals; glass and enamel; pharmaceuticals; plastics; varnishes and paints; washing agents and cleaning materials. E.S.B. 24157/65.

(146/65) Agency inquiry for furniture fabrics. E.S.B. 24315/65.

(150/65) Agency inquiry for agricultural machinery and equipment; silos. E.S.B. 27331/65.

India

(148/65) Inquiry for cast iron soil pipe plant. E.S.B. 23450/65.

Iraq

(151/65) Agency inquiry for air conditioners; bicycles; cold storage equipment; electrical equipment; heaters; prams; textiles. E.S.B. 13906/65.

Israel

(149/65) Agency inquiry for pressure valves; pumps; time switches; water treatment equipment. E.S.B. 27138/65.

(147/65) Agency inquiry for can openers; glassware. E.S.B. 32413/64.

(148/65) Agency inquiry for cutting machines; mixers for the chemical industry. E.S.B. 26740/65.

(151/65) Inquiry for plastics tube plant. E.S.B. 34230/64.

(146/65) Inquiry for contractors plant. E.S.B. 26546/65.

(150/65) Inquiry for industrial projects. E.S.B. 27122/65.

Italy

(146/65) Agency inquiry for metal powders; paint raw materials. E.S.B. 26892/65.

(149/65) Agency inquiry for conveyor belts and brake straps; hydraulic packings; nails, screws, bolts and unts, etc.; sealed box for rotating shafts. E.S.B. 26897/65.

(148/65) Agency inquiry for lifting equipment and components. E.S.B. 26795/65.

(149/65) Inquiry for motor car accessories; rubber matting. E.S.B. 27146/65.

(148/65) Inquiry for bread making plant. E.S.B. 26898/65.

(147/65) Inquiry for vacuum flask plant. E.S.B. 24463/65.

(150/65) Inquiry for knitwear plant. E.S.B. 26893/65.

(150/65) British Week in Milan – furniture, clocks. E.S.B. 27170/65.

Jamaica

(148/65) Agency inquiry for carpets. E.S.B. 26853/65.

(146/65) Agency inquiry for bedspreads; presentation goods; textiles; towels; swimsuits. E.S.B. 26804/65.

(151/65) Inquiry for fancy elastics. E.S.B. 24099/65.

(147/65) Inquiry for sensitized paper plant. E.S.B. 26819/65.

Lebanon

(151/65) Inquiry for chemicals, raw materials and machinery for the paint and brush industry; plastic tubes; tube filling and closing machinery. E.S.B. 27481/65.

(147/65) Inquiry for cleaning cloths and dusters; chamois leather; rubber gloves; steel wool; toilet paper. E.S.B. 26758/65.

Libya

(146/65) Inquiry in respect of marine and land equipment. E.S.B. 25018/65.

Netherlands

(148/65) Agency inquiry for hosiery. E.S.B. 27016/65.

(148/65) Agency inquiry for building materials; central heating apparatus and equipment; machine tools; plastic sheeting. E.S.B. 27053/65.

(150/65) Agency inquiry for chemical products. E.S.B. 27315/65.

New Zealand

(146/65) Agency inquiry for cheeses. E.S.B. 26587/65.

(146/6) Inquiry for valves. E.S.B. 26797/65.

(148/65) Manufacture under licence – beer and spirit dispensing equipment. E.S.B. 27110/65.

Poland/France

(148/65) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 5764/G.

Portugal

(147/65) Agency inquiry for food dehydration plant. E.S.B. 26778/65.

(146/65) Agency inquiry for marine engines; motor car accessories and spare parts. E.S.B. 26751/65.

(148/65) Inquiry for hospital equipment; surgical instruments. E.S.B. 26886/65.

(148/65) Inquiry for marine equipment. E.S.B. 27081/65.

(147/65) Manufacture under licence – motor vehicle accessories and spare parts. E.S.B. 26796/65.

(149/65) Sub-contracting between Portguese Industries and firms in other EFTA countries. C.R.E. 11250/G.

Saudi Arabia

(149/65) Inquiry for bakery machinery; food containers. E.S.B. 26544/65.

South Africa

(148/65) Agency inquiry for hobby equipment; tools. E.S.B. 27141/65.

(146/65) Inquiry for builders' hardware and tools; domestic hardware. E.S.B. 26762/65.

(148/65) Inquiry for textiles. E.S.B. 26876/65.

Spain

(150/65) Agency inquiry for special steels. E.S.B. 27172/65.

Spain/The Democratic Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville)

(148/65) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 9809/G.

Sudan

(146/65) Inquiry for hair belting. E.S.B. 26289/65.

Switzerland

(147/65) Agency inquiry for women's dresses. E.S.B. 26754/65.

(149/65) Agency inquiry for textiles. E.S.B. 24983/65.

Trinidad

(148/65) Inquiry for clothing; drinks; drugs; domestic gadgets; foodstuffs. E.S.B. 16711/65.

Trucial States

(150/65) Inquiry for decorations, novelties and gifts for Christmas trade; greetings cards. E.S.B. 26506/65.

Turkey

(148/65) Inquiry for diesel engines; office supplies; radio equipment; road construction machinery; steel. E.S.B. 27062/65.

(146/65) Inquiry for aluminium wire. E.S.B. 26541/65.

(146/65) Inquiry for insulation materials for pipelines; oil pipeline contractors. E.S.B. 26725/65.

(150/65) Inquiry for tyre retreading plant. E.S.B. 26583/65.

United Arab Republic (Egypt)

(148/65) Inquiry for lithographic printing materials. E.S.B. 26862/65.

United States of America

(148/65) Agency inquiry in respect of instrumentation for industry; sewage and effluent treatment plant. E.S.B. 23558/65.

(150/65) Inquiry for woollen yarn. E.S.B. 26879/65.

(151/65) Inquiry for top coatings. E.S.B. 27128/65.

(147/65) Inquiry in respect of industrial tractors; line traps and coupling capacitors; tools. transformers. E.S.B. 6418/1/65.

Miners Make Up Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey, cosmetic manufacturers, have announced an agreement with the leading chain store group in Italy, la Rinascente Upim. Plans are now in hand for a bigger promotion during British Week in Milan next October.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

TURKEY

Global import quotas and liberalization lists (II)

THE TURKISH FIFTEENTH global quotas list was published in last week's *Board of Trade Journal* (pages 256 to 263). The liberalization lists covering the second half of 1965 are published below. Against import licence applications importers are required to lodge the following cash guarantees, which are based on percentages of the Turkish lira equivalent of the amount of foreign exchange applied for:

(a) 70 per cent for goods included in List I

(b) 100 per cent for goods included in List II

Imports for liberalized items contained in both lists must be made on a Letter of Credit payment basis.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

LIBERALIZATION LIST

List I

Tariff Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
01.01.21	Breeding horses	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
22	Breeding mares and colts	
23	Breeding asses and foals	
01.02.22	Others for breeding (bovine)	
01.04.21	Breeding sheep	
25	Breeding goats	
01.05	Breeding poultry	
01.06.21 22	Other breeding animals	
04.05.20	Breeding eggs	
01.06.10	Guinea-pigs, rabbits, white mice	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
05.04.20	Only dry calf bladders (for preparing cheese rennet).	
05.14	Ambergris, castor um, musk, civet and other.	
06.01	Flower bulbs and other	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
06.02	Other live plants and roots	
12.01.11	Ground nut seeds in the shell	
40	Soya seeds	
60	Cotton seeds	
81	Sesame seeds	
85	Sunflower seeds	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
89	Other seeds	
12.03.20	All kinds of flower seeds	
30	All kinds of tree seeds	
49	All kinds of vegetable seeds	
59	Other seeds and fruit seeds	
12.03.10	Sugar beet seeds.	
12.06	Hops.	
12.07.90	Only other plants used in medicine	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
13.02.29	Only balsams, gums and resins used in medicine	
13.03.40	Other vegetable saps and extracts (only for the pharmaceutical industry)	
15.04.10	Fish oil used in medicine.	
15.07.38	Only tung-oil of fixed vegetable oils used in industry.	
15.07.39	Only aspidinol filizinine oil.	
15.08 15.10.20 15.12.20	Only additives used in mixtures of lubricating oils (for petroleum companies)	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
15.11.10	Only nitration glycerine	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
25.01.10	Only pure sodium chloride.	
25.04	Natural graphite.	
25.06	Quartz and quartzite.	
25.10	Natural calcium phosphate and other.	
25.31	Felspar and fluorspar.	
25.32	Zirconium silicate and vermiculite.	
27.09	Only crude petroleum	With the permission of the Petroleum Department.
27.10.10 20	Fuel for jet aircraft, petrol for aircraft and SBP	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
27.10.33	Lubricating oils	AID.
27.10.33	Only mineral oils used for making pest control products	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
27.10.33	Only rice oil (liquid paraffin).	
28.02.10	Only flowers of sulphur (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions based on the approval of the Ministry of Commerce).	
28.05	Alkaline metals and other.	
28.06	Hydrochloric acid, chlorosulphonic acid or chlorosulphuric acid.	
28.08.20	Technical sulphuric acid	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry. AID.
28.10.10	Phosphorus pentoxide.	
20	Phosphoric acids.	
28.11.10	Arsenic trioxide.	
20	Arsenic acid.	
30	Arsenic pentoxide.	
40	Other.	
28.12	Boric oxide and boric acid (only according to Turkish codex).	
28.13.30	Other inorganic acids and oxygen compounds of metalloids.	
28.14.10	Phosphorus compounds.	
50	Other.	
28.15.10	Phosphorus sulphide.	
30	Other.	
28.18	Oxides, hydroxides and peroxides of strontium, barium and magnesium.	
28.19.10	Zinc oxide.	
28.36	Dithionites, sulphoxylates.	
28.39	Nitrites and nitrates (except technical ammonium nitrate).	
28.43	Cyanides and complex cyanides.	
29.02	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons.	
29.15.90	Only phthalic acid	AID.
29.16	Alcohol-acids and other (except acetylo-salicylic acid).	
29.16.33	Acetylo-salicylic acid	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
29.19	Phosphoric ethers and other	AID.
29.22	Amine-function compounds	AID.
29.25	Amino-function compounds	AID.
29.26	Imide-function compounds and imine-function compounds	AID.
29.31	Organo-sulphur compounds.	
29.33	Organo-mercury compounds.	
29.35	Heterocyclic compounds	Only butozolidine and chlorobenzodiazepine with the permission of the Ministry of Health. AID.
29.36	Sulphonamides	AID.
29.37	Lactones and lactams, sultones and sultams.	
29.38	Provitamins and vitamins	AID.
29.39	Hormones and their derivatives.	
29.40.20	Other.	
29.41	Glycosides and other.	
29.42.10	Quinine and its salts (for the Red Crescent).	
21	Cocaine, eucaine.	
99	Only codeine and ethyl-morphine chlorhydrate. (For the Produce Office.)	
29.42.22-34 99	Alkaloids, their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
29.43	Sugars, chemically pure, other than sucrose	
29.44	Antibiotics (AID)	
29.45	Other organic compounds	
30.01	Glands and other organs for therapeutic use, dried and their secretions	
30.02	Serums, microbic vaccines and other	
30.03.21	Oral antidiabetics.	
30.03.18	Insulins.	
30.05.20	Dentists' cement and preparations for stopping teeth.	
30	Other (except cases containing medicines, dressing and instruments for first aid).	
31.02 03 04	Miscellaneous fertilizers.	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture. AID.
31.05	Composite fertilizers	
31.02.80	Urea (containing less than 46% of nitrogen).	
32.05.21	Anilines and alizarines	AID.
22	Artificial organic colours	
29	Other	
32.10	Colours (only for exporters, with the certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions based on the approval of the Ministry of Commerce).	
32.13.10	Printing inks.	
34.02	Only additives used in lubricating oil mixing plants. (For petroleum companies)	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce. AID.
34.02	Only benzalconium chloride USP	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
35.02	Only tenalbine and albumin compounds containing iron and arsenic.	

Tariff Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
35.04	Peptone, other protein substances and their derivatives.	
37.01.10 37.02.10	X-ray films (for the Red Crescent).	
38.06	Concentrated sulphite lye	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
38.09.10	Only creosote oil used in pharmacy.	
20	Only vegetable tar used in pharmacy	
50	Only juniper tar used in pharmacy	
38.11	Only chlorazol (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions based on the approval of the Ministry of Commerce).	
38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, rat poisons and similar products used only in agriculture and breeding	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
38.11	Disinfectants, insecticides, rat poisons and similar products used only for health (except products packed in containers of the aerosol bomb type in the country of origin)	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
38.14	Anti-knock preparations and other used in the establishments of mixing lubricating oils (for petroleum companies only)	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce. AID.
38.16	Prepared culture media for the development of micro-organisms.	
38.17	Only chemical products used in fire-extinguishers.	
38.19	Only products used for exporting seedless rasins (only for exporters against the certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions based on the approval of the Ministry of Commerce).	
38.19	Only chemical products used as mortar for fire bricks of Heading No. 69.02.10, 40, 90 containing more than 70% of alumina and for fire bricks of magnesite and chrome magnesite.	
38.19.11	Only Eldon cards.	
12	Dry-test serums.	
13 14	Wet-test serums and calcium morroxynate.	
38.19.20	Only anti-freeze	AID.
38.19.20	Only hydraulic oil	AID.
38.19.20	Only additives used in lubricating oil mixing plants (for petroleum companies).	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce. AID.
38.19.20	Only pure ichthyol, ammonium sulpho-ichthyolate, ammonium sulphobituminate	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
38.19.20	Only sugar pyramids.	
38.19.20	Only products and preparations used in petroleum production.	With the permission of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. AID.
39.02	Only polyvinyl prolidon.	With the permission of the Ministry of Health. AID.
39.03	Only foil and strip of transparent cellulose (for the cigarette factories of the State Monopolies).	
39.03.12	Only foil of transparent cellulose wrapping (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions based on the approval of the Ministry of Commerce).	
60	Only collodion of codex specifications.	
90	Only foil of transparent cellulose wrapping (weighing up to 50 gr. per m²) (only for exporters with a certificate of the Exporters' Unions based on the approval of the Ministry of Commerce).	
39.06	Only alginic acid and its salts and esters.	
39.06.11	Heparin.	
39.07.90	Only bags of transparent cellulose (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions based on the approval of the Ministry of Commerce).	
40.01.10	Crepes (except crepe sole) (for rubber factories).	
40.01.20	Only raw natural rubber quality RSS2 and RSS4 (for tyre manufacturing and repairing plants) latex and raw rubber quality I X.	
40.01.20	Only raw rubber, quality RSS1 and 3	AID.
40.13.20 61.01.20	Only diving suits.	
41.01.12	Fresh ox and cow hides (15 kgs. and over)	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry AID.
16	Dry ox and cow hides (9 kgs. and over)	
32	Fresh buffalo and calf hides (15 kgs. and over)	
36	Dry buffalo and calf hides (9 kgs. and over)	
47.01.70	Cellulose	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
48.01.10	Straining paper	AID.
48.03.19	Parchment paper and paperboard, and imitations thereof (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions based on the approval of the Ministry of Commerce).	
48.07	Only diphenyl paper and paper and paperboard glazed, impregnated coated, surface-coloured or printed (except carbon paper of any colour and size in reels or sheets) (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters. Unions based on the approval of the Ministry of Commerce).	
51.01.10 51.03.10	Only synthetic yarn for netting for fishermen	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
57.10.10	Packing canvas.	
58.05.90	Only cotton band for packing (for exporters with a certificate issued by Exporters unions based on the approval of the Ministry of Commerce).	
59.04	Only yarn of synthetic fibre for nets (for fishermen).	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
59.05.10	Only fishing nets of synthetic yarn (for fishermen)	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
62.03.10	Jute bags.	
65.05.10	Miners' headgear.	
73.12	Hoop and strip of iron and steel only up to a width of 25 mm. (only for exporters with a certificate issued by Exporters' Unions based on the approval of the Ministry of Commerce)	AID.
73.15	Steel alloys and high grade carbon steel (except those used for making automobile springs)	AID.
73.40	Only acmonital (for the Ministry of Finance).	
77.01.10	Unwrought magnesium.	
78.01.20	Only printing metal.	
80.02	Tin rods, sections, wire	AID.
80.03	Tin sheets, plates and strips	AID.
80.04	Tin foil, strip, powder and flake	AID.
83.07.10	Miners' lamps and parts thereof.	
84.15.30	Only refrigerating apparatus and devices for cold storage trucks for the transport of meat, fish and fresh fruit and vegetables	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
84.19	Packing machines	AID.
84.21.20	Only special fire extinguishers for vehicles	AID.
84.21.90	Only parts of extinguishers (except body, tank and chassis)	AID.
84.36.20 90	Only saw-gins and parts thereof	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
84.56.91	Parts and spares of ore selecting, screening and washing machines (except body and chassis and vats)	AID.
85.10.10	Mining lamps and parts thereof.	
85.20	Only bulbs for miners' lamps	With the permission of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources.
90.01.10	Only glass for medical spectacles.	
90.02	Only lenses and eye-pieces for microscopes.	
90.04	Only X-ray spectacles.	
90.12	Optical microscopes and other.	
90.18.10	Only medical and surgical gas masks.	
90	Other.	
90.19	Orthopaedic appliances and other (except plastic artificial teeth).	
95.08	Only gelatine capsules for medicines.	
97.07.10	Fish-hooks.	
97.07.90	Only complete fishing rods of standard type for line fishing, their accessories and spare parts (for fishermen)	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
Miscellaneous	Raw and auxiliary materials to be imported by establishments exporting manufactured products and packing materials	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.

List II

Tariff Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
05.02.10 20	Hog's hair and other hairs.	
12.01.30	Palm nuts.	
13.02.12	Shellac.	
13	Gum arabic.	
13.03.30	Agar-agar.	
14.01.20	Only raffia.	
14.02.10	Vegetable horsehair.	
14.03	Only Tempico fibres.	
15.10.30	Alcohols of industrial oils.	
15.14	Spermaceti.	
15.15.10	Cleaned wax of special quality.	
15.16	Vegetable waxes.	
21.06.11	Beer yeast.	
19	Other ferments (except bread leaven).	
25.12.20	Kieselguhr.	
90	Other.	
25.23.29	Other cements (except slag and trass cement).	
25.26	Mica and mica waste.	
25.28	Natural cryolite and chiolite.	
27.13	Paraffin, petroleum wax and other.	
28.01.10	Fluorine.	
30	Bromine.	
41	Iodine.	
42	Resublimated iodine.	
28.03	Vegetable blacks (carbon black, etc.) and other	AID.
28.04.20	Rare gases.	
31	Phosphorus.	
39	Other metalloids.	
28.19.20	Zinc peroxide.	
28.20	Aluminium oxide and hydroxide, artificial corundum.	
28.21	Only chromic acid (chrome trioxide).	
28.24	Cobalt oxides and hydroxides.	
28.26	Tin oxides, stannous oxide and stannic oxide.	
28.28.10	Copper oxide.	
90	Other.	
28.29	Fluorides, fluosilicates, fluoborates and other fluorine salts (except fluorite).	
28.30	Chlorides and oxichlorides (except ammonium chlorides-sal ammoniac).	
28.31.30	Potassium hypochlorite.	
40	Other.	
28.32	Chlorates and perchlorates	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
28.33	Bromides and oxibromides, bromates and perbromates, hypobromites.	
28.34	Iiodides and oxi-iodides, iodates and periodates.	
28.35.11	Antimony sulphide.	
12	Calcium sulphide.	
31	Potassium sulphide.	
33	Tin sulphide.	
42	Arsenic sulphide.	
49	Other.	
28.38.19	Other (except pure copper sulphate).	
21	Chrome sulphate.	
22	Only sodium sulphate as per Turkish codex or purer.	
23	Sodium bisulphate.	
24	Sodium persulphate.	
25	Magnesium sulphate.	
26	Lead sulphate.	
28	Zinc sulphate.	
29	Other.	
30	Aluminium sulphate.	
41	Mercury sulphate, basic.	
42	Mercury sulphate.	
43	Potassium sulphate.	
44	Cadmium sulphate.	
49	Other.	
59	Other (except nickel sulphate).	
60	Potassium and aluminium sulphate.	
71	Chrome alum.	
73	Iron alum.	
79	Other.	
28.40	Phosphites, hypophosphites and phosphates.	
28.41	Arsenites and arsenates.	

(*Continued on next page*)

TURKEY, *continued*

Tariff Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
28.42.11	Sodium bicarbonate	AID.
12	Sodium percarbonate	
15	Potassium bicarbonate	
19	Other	
21	Barium carbonate	
22	Magnesium carbonate, precipitated	
23	Magnesium carbonate	
24	Manganese carbonate	
29	Other	
31	Copper, lithium, basic bismuth carbonate	
39	Other	
41	Ammonium bicarbonate	
49	Other	
28.45	Silicates (except sodium silicate).	
28.46	Borates and perborates (except borax)	AID.
28.47.10	Vanadates, ammonium molybdate.	
20	Barium aluminate, cobalt aluminate.	
41	Potassium permanganate.	
49	Other permanganates.	
28.48	Other salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids.	
28.49.29	Only argyrol and protargol (as per codex).	
28.50	Natural radioactive chemical elements and their radioactive isotopes and their compounds, organic or inorganic.	
28.51	Isotopes and their compounds, inorganic or organic, other than isotopes and compounds falling within Heading 28.50.	
28.52	Salts and other compounds, inorganic or organic, of thorium, of uranium, and of rare earth metals.	
28.54.10	Perhydrol	AID.
28.55	Phosphides.	
28.57	Hydrides, nitrides, silicides and borides.	
28.58.15	Chloro-amide of mercury and amalgam of stanniferous copper.	
28.58.19	Other.	
29.01.10	Diphenyl, diphenylmethane.	
20	Terpenes.	
41	Styrene.	
49	Other.	
29.03	Sulphonated, nitrated, nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons (except alkylaril sulphonate).	
29.04	Acyclic alcohols and derivatives thereof (including sodium metoxylate) (except chloral).	
29.05	Cyclic alcohols and their derivatives.	
29.06	Phenols and phenol-alcohols.	
29.07	Derivatives of phenols and phenol-alcohols.	
29.08	Ether-oxides and other (except technical ethyl-ether).	
29.09	Epoxides and other.	
29.10	Acetals and other.	
29.11	Aldehydes and other.	
29.12	Derivatives of substances falling within Heading No. 29.11.	
29.13	Ketones and other	AID.
29.14	Monoacids and other (except acetic and formic acids).	
29.15.11	Oxalic acid.	
19	Acyclic acids and other.	
30	Sodium salts.	
29.17	Sulphuric esters and other.	
29.18	Nitrous and nitric esters and other.	
29.20	Carbonic esters and other.	
29.21	Other esters of mineral acids.	
29.23	Single or complex oxygen function amino-compounds	AID.
29.24	Quaternary ammonium salts and hydrates.	
29.27	Nitrile-function compounds.	
29.28	Diazo, azo- and azoxy-compounds	AID.
29.29	Organic derivatives of hydrazine and hydroxylamine	AID.
29.30	Compounds with other nitrogen-functions.	
29.32	Organo-arsenic compounds.	
29.34	Other organo-inorganic compounds	AID.
32.04.10	Colouring materials and extracts of animal and vegetable origin.	
32.08	Prepared pigments for ceramic enamelling and glass industries, vitrifiable compounds.	
32.09	Only mattweiss and equivalent substances for the textile industry.	
32.09.39	Only stamping foils.	
32.11	Prepared dryers.	
33.06.29	Only shaving blocks.	
34.03	Lubricating preparations and other products.	
34.04	Artificial waxes.	
37.03.11 19	Only sensitized papers used in office copying machines (including transfers for diffusion, colour transfers and sensitized papers according to the thermographic, electrostatic and rapid stabilization principle) (except sensitized papers of diazo and ferrocyanide type).	
37.08	Only chemical products used in photography (except sodium hyposulphite).	
38.05	Tall oil.	
38.07.10	Pine oil.	
38.08.30	Other.	
38.13	Fluxes and other auxiliary preparations for soldering, welding or brazing metals.	
38.15	Prepared rubber accelerators	AID.
38.18	Composite solvents and thinners for varnishes and similar products.	
38.19	Only mixtures of dodecylbenzene and alkylbenzene.	
39.01.10	Only fluid silicone SI and other silicones.	
39.01	Only polycaprolactam.	
40.02	Synthetic rubber and rubber substitutes derived from oils	AID.
40.06.29	Only adhesives on a synthetic or natural rubber basis on supporting surfaces of paper	AID.
40.09.20	Only hose made of materials resisting lubricating oils, petroleum hydrocarbons or liquid used in hydraulic systems (except radiator, vacuum cleaner and water hose).	
40.10	Only V-belting.	
40.14.11	Washers.	
40.14.12	Joints.	
40.14.20	Only inner tubes used for the manufacture and repair of tyres	AID.
42.04	Articles of natural or composition leather only for technical use (except transmission belting and oil felt for machines).	
45.01	Natural cork, unworked waste cork.	
45.02	Natural cork.	
45.04.20	Only joints.	
48.07	Only matrices of paperboard for printing.	
48.15.90	Only waxed paper, diphenyl paper, straining paper and reels of paper for cigarette tips and strips of kraft paper of a width of 7·5 to 12·5 cm. (except stencils).	
48.21.10	Joints.	
22	Scale paper for medical apparatus and technical machines.	
29	Only paper and paperboard for jacquard and other weaving machines (perforated or revolving).	
49.01.21	School books (in foreign languages).	
29	Other books in foreign languages (only technical, scientific, professional, literary and art books).	
49.02.10	Fashion magazines.	
49.02.30	Other (only daily and periodical political and commercial newspapers, technical, scientific, professional, literary and art magazines).	
49.03.20	Children's books and illustrated albums in foreign languages.	
49.04	Music.	
49.05	Maps of any kind (except atlas globes up to 31 cm. diameter).	
49.06	Architectural and engineering plans and other technical drawings.	
49.11	Only plans and plates for educational purposes.	
51.04.10	Those used for the manufacture of tyres and inner tubes of any kind	AID.
57.07.11 12	Coco yarn.	
58.05	Only spindle band for the textile industry and transmission band for rotative machines.	
59.04.21	Only Jacquard cord.	
59.11.90 59.17.90	Only printing blankets.	
59.16.12	Transmission belting made of wool and animal hair	AID.
59.17.12	Only diaphragms.	
59.17.90	Only joints, washers, polishing wheels, sleeves, cushions, diaphragms for pumps, engines, etc., security belts for pilots, polishing machine felt.	
66.03.11	Only umbrella fittings (except handles other than automatic umbrella handles and tubes for garden sunshades).	
68.04.20	Only grindstone and sharpening stones for razor blades.	
68.14.90	Friction material for brakes, clutches and other friction apparatus and parts with a basis of asbestos, cellulose and other mineral substances (except asbestos yarn, packing wick and brake balata and balata in reels or plaited)	AID.
68.15	Worked mica and articles of mica	AID.
68.16	Articles of stone or of similar mineral substances not included or mentioned elsewhere in the Tariff	AID.
69.02.10	Refractory bricks containing more than 70% of alumina, refractory bricks of magnesite and chrome-magnesite	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
40	Chromite	
90	Other (except refractory bricks containing less than 50% of alumina)	
69.03.14 15 19 90	Casting crucibles and retorts (including stoppers and supports)	AID.
70.09	Only rear view mirrors for motor vehicles.	
70.12	Glass inners for vacuum flasks	AID.
70.14.90	Only headlight and stoplight glass for vehicles	AID.
70.15.11 21	Glass for pocket and wrist watches.	
70.15.19 29	Only glass for spectacles and masks used for welding.	
70.18	Optical glass and optical parts and glass for corrective spectacles	AID.
70.20	(a) Only glass wool. (b) Felt of glass fibre.	
70.21.10	Special safety glass for boilers	AID.
20	Glass tubes showing the water level of boilers	
90	Only glass cylinders for polishing leather and glass parts of machines, motors and vehicles	
71.02.10	Diamonds for industry	AID.
73.02	Ferro-alloys (except ferro-chrome)	AID.
73.04	Only iron and steel shot	AID.
73.05.10	Iron and steel powder	AID.
73.29.20 90	Only bicycle, motorcycle chains and transmission chains used in machines, tractors, motors, conveyor chains and their shackles and unions (except anti-skid chains and chains of round wire of 3-76 mm.)	AID.
73.33	Sewing and other needles.	
73.35	Iron and steel springs (except flat springs for vehicles and shutter springs).	
74.03.19	Only phosphor-bronze rods	AID.
74.04.20	Only phosphor-bronze plates and strips	AID.
74.16	Copper springs.	
74.19.39	Only caps for inner tube valves and valve needles.	
75.01 02 03 04 05	Nickel and articles of nickel.	
75.06.29	Only conductor wire of nickel.	
76.01.10	Unwrought aluminium	AID.
76.04	Aluminium foil and strip.	
76.05	Only aluminium powder containing 2% or less of oil	AID.
76.06	Only aluminium tubes (having an external diameter of 15 mm. or less).	
76.16.51	Aluminium flake used in manufacturing flexible tubes	AID.
77.02	Magnesium in bars, rods, sections, wire sheets.	
80.01.10	Unwrought tin (only A, B, C, D or G grades)	AID.
80.01.10	Unwrought tin (to be used only in connection with foodstuffs (except those containing over 0·02% arsenic and over 0·5% lead and those containing antimony and cadmium).	
81.01.40	Tungsten wire only.	
81.02.40	Molybdenum wire only.	
81.03	Tantalum and articles thereof.	
81.04.30	Other base metals.	
82.04.20	Only parts of welding machines (except container).	
82.06	Knives, and blades for machines and machine-tools (except knives for harvesters and graders).	
82.07	Tool-tips and plates, sticks and the like for tools.	
82.11.22	Only electric razor blades.	
83.01	Only covers with lock of tanks and locking handles of vehicle doors and locks thereof.	
83.07.29	Only incandescent lamp parts (except fuel containers) and coastal lighthouse parts).	
83.08	Flexible tubes of base metal.	
84.02	Auxiliary apparatus for steam generators, steam condensers and parts and spares thereof	AID.

Tariff Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
84.03.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.04.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.05.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.06.90	Only parts for plane motors.	
84.06.90	Parts and spares (except cylinder jackets up to 200 mm. and oil felt, copper alloy bearings in steel casings, cylinder blocks, crank-cases, valve caps flywheel and pulley) (including air-cooled honeycombed cylinder jackets and cylinder jackets of pressed steel)	AID.
84.07.90	Parts (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.08.19	Parts of jet motor for aircraft and of gas turbines.	
84.08.80	Parts of other motors and engines (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.09.20	Parts	AID.
84.10.23	Only fuel, oil and circulation pumps being part of diesel and gasoline engines	AID.
84.10.29	Parts (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.11	Only air and vacuum pumps which are parts of machines and motor vehicles of No. 84.23	AID.
84.11.90	Parts (except main body and chassis)	AID.
84.16.13 84.40.90	Only cylinders of textile machines.	
84.16.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.17.13 29	Only parts and spares (except body and boilers).	
84.18.30	Only filter elements (except air filters).	
84.18.40	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.22.90	Only clutches, speed regulators, bumpers, dampers of telphers and travelling cranes and only dampers of elevators	AID.
84.23	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis and grader knife)	AID.
84.24.69	Parts and spares (except body, chassis and wooden parts) (except animal driven plough shares, disc harrow discs and disc plough discs)	AID.
84.25.91	Parts and spare parts of reaper and binder machines, mowing and threshing machines and seed crushing machines (except knives for harvesters)	AID.
84.25.95	Parts of other machines (except reaper knives)	AID.
84.26.10 20 60	All kinds of diary machines and implements and milking machines	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
84.26.90	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.27.10 20	Fruit presses and filters and the like (except wine-presses)	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
84.28	Other agricultural, horticultural, poultry-keeping and bee-keeping machinery and appliances (except incubators for fewer than 1,200 eggs)	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture. AID.
84.27.90	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.28.91	Parts of machines for crushing fodder	AID.
84.28.95	Parts of other machines (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.29.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.30.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.31.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.32.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.33.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.34.19	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.34.25	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.34.29	Only parts and spares (except body and chassis and printing type)	AID.
84.35.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.38	Accessories and parts for machines falling within Headings 84.36 and 84.37 (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.39.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.41.30	Sewing machine needles.	
84.42.90	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.43	Only parts and spares and casting ladles	AID.
84.44	Only rolling mill rolls and moulds	AID.
84.48	Accessories and parts of machines falling within headings 84.45 to 84.47 (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.49	Only parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID.
84.50	Only parts for gas-operated welding, cutting and surface tempering appliances and machines (including blow-pipes)	AID.
84.55	Parts of machinery or appliances of a kind falling within headings 84.51 to 84.54 (incl.) (except body and chassis and drawers)	AID.
84.56.95	Parts of other machines (except body, chassis, vats, balls, cylpebs and crushing jaws	AID.
84.57.90	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis)	AID.
84.59.90	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis and tanks)	AID.
84.60	Moulds for metal, glass, rubber and plastic goods, mineral substances and mineral carbides	AID.
84.61	Only carburetters feeding fuel oil burners, gas stoves and the like and parts of these carburetters, only inner tube valves and only motor and compressor valves.	
84.62	All kinds of bearings	AID.
84.63	Shafts, bearings and other transmission equipment (including gear boxes for telphers and travelling cranes) (except transmission shaft bearings, copper alloy bearings in steel shells and flywheels and gear boxes of elevators and washing machines)	AID.
84.64	Gaskets and similar joints of metal and asbestos combined with felt, paperboard and the like and other.	
84.65	Machinery parts not containing electrical connectors, insulated parts, coils, contacts or other electrical features (except body and chassis).	
85.02	Only parts (except body and chassis)	AID.
85.03.90	Only electrical batteries and their parts (except dry batteries and parts thereof).	
85.04.90	Only separators used in lead accumulators on vehicles	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry. AID.
85.05	Only parts (except body and chassis and windings).	
85.08	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines	AID.
85.11.90	Parts (except body and chassis).	
85.12.35	Parts (except body and chassis and parts of electric irons) (including thermo-couples of pressing irons)	AID.
85.13.91 95	Parts carrying no winding (except chassis, body, relay frame, transformer, battery, rectifier, cable conductors and windings)	AID.
85.14.11	Microphone and earphone caps for wire telephone apparatus.	
85.16	Only parts of signalling and commanding apparatus for railway.	
85.19.10	Only time and impedance relays for earth protection and overload	AID.
85.19.40	Only selectors, headlamp push-pull switches, contact switches and starting automats	AID.
85.19.20 40	Only non-heating resistors and potentiometers (except sliding resistors and rheostats).	
85.19.90	Only parts of automatic switches, of star-triangle switches having a contact diameter of over 8 mm. and of relays (except all kinds of boxes and covers)	AID.
85.20	Only bulbs for vehicles and pocket lamps (including vehicle headlights of monobloc glass)	AID.
85.20.90	Parts and spares	AID.
85.21	Tubes and valves for electronic use	AID.
85.24	Articles and parts for electric and electrotechnic uses made of agglomerated or baked carbon or graphite (except brushes for electrical machinery and appliances)	AID.
85.28	Parts of electrical machinery not mentioned or included in other headings of this chapter	AID.
86.09	Parts and spare parts for railway rolling stock (except axles, traction hooks, couplings and springs).	
87.06	Parts and accessories of motor vehicles falling within Headings Nos. 87,01, 87.02 and 87.03 (provided they are indicated in the parts catalogues) (except chassis, luggage compartment, mudguard, doors, safety belts, balata, oil felt, copper alloy, joint cups bearings in steel casing, exhaust tubes, silencers, pneumatic horns, fuel tanks, wheel hubs, front sets, round springs, connecting parts, hand brake drum, front hub plates) (including chassis parts)	AID.
87.07.20	Parts and spares (except those falling within 84.06.90)	AID.
87.11	Invalid carriages and similar means of transportation fitted with mechanical propulsion.	
88.03	Parts and spares of balloons, airships, flying machines, helicopters, gliders.	
90.07.15	Parts for photographic cameras (except body, box and chassis).	
90.07.20	Other apparatus.	
90.07.30	Parts of other apparatus.	
90.08	Only parts (except body, chassis and box).	
90.10	Apparatus and equipment of a kind used in photographic or cinematographic laboratories, not falling within any other heading in this chapter, photocopying apparatus (contact type), spools or reels for film, screens for projectors.	
90.14	Geodesical, topographical and surveying instruments and apparatus.	
90.15	Sensitive balances (except centigram balances and their weights).	
90.16	Only planimeters, micrometers and calibrators.	
90.17	Medical, surgical, dental and veterinary instruments and apparatus	AID.
90.20	Only X-ray tubes and parts of X-ray apparatus.	
90.21	Instruments, apparatus or models, designed solely for demonstrational purposes (exclusively for exhibition), unsuitable for other uses (except globes up to a diameter of 31 cm.).	
90.22	Machines and appliances for testing mechanically the hardness strength, compressibility, elasticity and like properties of industrial materials	AID.
90.23	Hydrometers, aerometers, alcoholmeters and other (except those having the character of or combined with ornaments of a plastic or wooden basis).	
90.25	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis and other	AID.
90.24	Only apparatus and instruments for measuring, checking or regulating the flow of liquids and gases or automatically controlling temperature, heat meters for central heating and similar installations.	
90.26.20	Supply meters for liquids (except water supply meters of 1 in. or less).	
90.26.30	Gas supply meters.	
90.27	Other meters, speed indicators, taximeters and stroboscopes.	
90.29	Parts and accessories suitable for use with one or more of the articles falling within Heading Nos. 90.23, 90.24, 90.26, 90.27 and 90.28 (except graduated dials, coils and terminals for switchboard instruments to be used for measuring, checking, controlling operations mentioned under Heading No. 90.28).	
91.11	Other clocks and watch parts (except cases and chassis 'platine').	
92.09	Musical instrument strings.	
92.10	Parts and accessories of musical instruments, metronomes, tuning forks and pitch pipes of all kinds (except empty boxes and other parts of musical boxes).	
92.12.41	Only teaching records	With the permission of the Ministry of National Education.
92.12.43	Gramophone record matrices only.	
96.02.10	Brushes used as machinery part.	
98.04	Only pen nibs and nib points.	
98.10.20	Parts and spares of lighters (except fuel container and outer cases).	

Note:

1 – If no Statistical Numbers are indicated against the Tariff Headings included in these lists, all the statistical Numbers indicated in the Tariff for the said heading and the goods to which they refer shall be deemed to be included in the said heading.

2 – If the descriptions of the goods included in these lists are not accompanied by the words "Only", "except" and similar restrictive terms, all the goods included in that heading of the Tariff shall be deemed to be included in said description.

3 – The letters AID mentioned in these lists indicate the articles the value whereof shall be paid entirely or in part out of the AID funds. Details of the AID allocations will be published in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

TURKEY, *continued*

Instructions in the Turkish language required for certain goods

LAW No. 632 published in the Turkish *Official Gazette* on June 23, 1965, provides that instructions in the Turkish language for the use and maintenance of all imported and locally manufactured transport vehicles, engines, motors, machinery, instruments and apparatus, must be provided at the time of their sale.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited, have a full copy of the English version of the law.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2497).

ARABIAN GULF

Business visits

VISITORS ARE REMINDED of the facilities available to them in overseas territories when undertaking business tours in the Arabian Gulf, and are urged in particular to contact the Commercial Officers in each country on arrival.

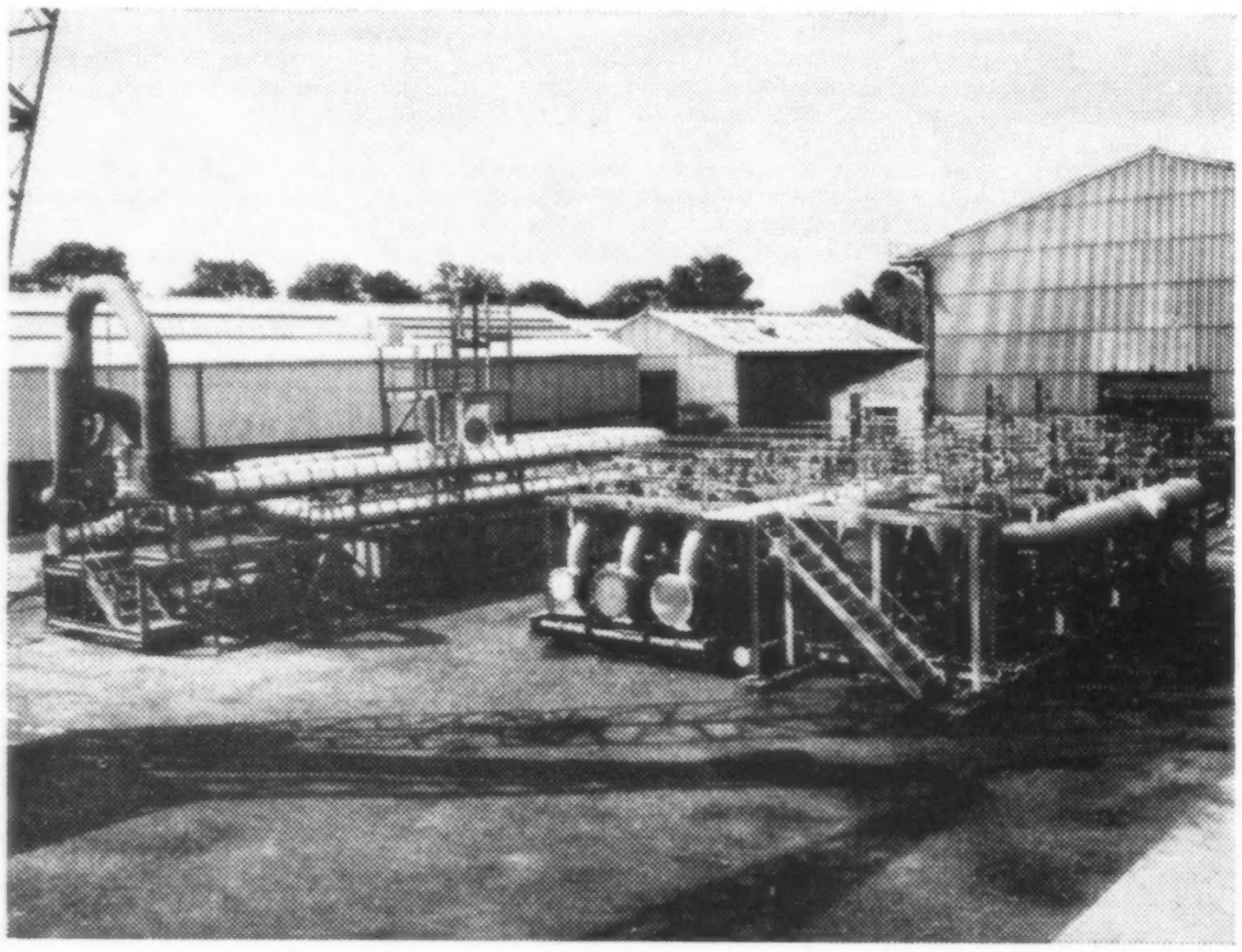
Export Services Branch, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass on to any overseas post information about pending business visits and provide letters of introduction.

Hints to businessmen visiting Turkey

A REVISED EDITION of the booklet on Turkey has been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain copies of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room F56, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

METERING EQUIPMENT FOR ARABIAN GULF



Gloster Saro Ltd., a Hawker Siddeley Company, and Simmons & Hawker Ltd., of Feltham, have recently completed two substantial contracts for metering and meter proving systems to the order of Qatar Petroleum Co. Ltd. Weighing over 100 *tons complete, the combined plant will measure the exports of crude oil at the Umm Said Terminal on the Qatar peninsula in the Arabian Gulf. The meter prover is on the left of the photograph.*

ZANZIBAR

Customs tariff amendment

THE PRESIDENTIAL Decree No. 17 of 1965 published in the *Zanzibar Gazette* dated July 17, amends, with effect from July 9, the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff as follows:

Item	Article	Previous Rate of Duty	New Rate of Duty
21	Tobacoo:		
(a)	Unmanufactured	Shs. 6·00 per 100 lbs.	Shs. 25·00 per 100 lb.
(b)	Manufactured	Shs. 19·00 per lb.	Shs. 44·00 per lb.
(c)	Cigars, cheroots and cigarillo .	Shs. 19·00 per lb.	Shs. 44·00 per lb.
(d)	Cigarettes	Shs. 19·00 per lb.	Shs. 44·00 per lb.
(e)	Snuff	Shs. 1·10 per lb.	Shs. 4·00 per lb.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

TANZANIA

Import licensing regulations

GENERAL NOTICE No. 2323, published in the United Republic of Tanzania *Official Gazette* dated July 23, adds, with effect from July 19, the following item to the Schedule of Goods, including those of United Kingdom origin, for which specific import licences are required:

First Schedule:
  Division 68 – Non-ferrous metals.
  684 2 2 Aluminium circles.

Export duty on hides and skins amendment

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 309, published in the United Republic of Tanzania *Official Gazette* dated June 25, amends with effect from July 1 the Schedule to the Export Tax Ordinance by deleting item 3B thereof and substituting therefor the following:

First Column	Second Column
3B Sheepskins, ground dried and suspension dried.	Shs. 25s. per 100 lb. avoirdupois and *pro rata* for every part therefor.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff change

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICE has been received from Pretoria of an increase in the customs duty on ceramic bodies for sparking plugs, from 20 per cent to 36 cents per dozen, less 20 per cent, with effect from July 30.

Customs tariff applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION list 398, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of July 30, states that the Board of Trade and Industries have received the following applications for increases in the Republic's customs tariff:

1. (a) Radio receiving sets incorporating gramophones, from 20 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem*, and
   (b) Other domestic radio receiving sets and motor car radio receivers, from 15 per cent *ad valorem* to 30 per cent *ad valorem* in the general rate of duty, and from 5 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem* in the preferential rate of duty.
2. (a) Unprotected polystyrene capacitors, being capacitors primarily used in radio and electronic equipment and which are constructed from metal foil using polystyrene film as di-electric, and
   (b) High stability cracked carbon resistors of a rating from one half watt to one watt, being resistors primarily used in radio and electronic equipment, by increasing the existing duties thereon to a general rate of duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* and a preferential rate of duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem.*

3. (a) Tissue paper (sub-heading 48.01.20 and 48.05.30),
   (b) Kraft paper and paperboard, with a basic weight per square metre of less than 35 grammes (sub-heading 48.01.50),
   (c) Imitation kraft and semi-chemical paper and paperboard, with a basic weight per square metre of less than 35 grammes (sub-heading 48.01.60),
   (d) Paper and paperboard, corrugated (with or without flat surface sheets), creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated, not elsewhere, enumerated, under tariff heading 48.05 (sub-heading 48.05.99),
   (e) Wrapping paper and paperboard with a basic weight per square metre of less than 35 grammes, not elsewhere enumerated, under tariff heading 48.01 (sub-heading 48.01.90.20), and
   (f) Bottle tissue paper, lined (sub-heading 48.06.10) in rolls or sheets, from duty-free to 15 per cent *ad valorem.*

Those British trade organizations thought to be interested in these applications are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organization, should therefore first contact that body. If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the applications, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference 1 and 2, CRE 7250/65, and 3, CRE 7249/65.

IVORY COAST REPUBLIC

Prohibition of import

A DECREE published in the *Journal Officiel* of the Ivory Coast Republic, dated June 24, 1965, and applicable from June 4, 1965, prohibits the import into the Ivory Coast of the following products from all countries other than the European Economic Community:

Tariff No.	
34.02	Organic surface-active agents; surface-active preparations and washing preparations, whether or not containing soap.
Ex 34.05 B	Scouring pastes and powders.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E 13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

RHODESIA, ZAMBIA AND MALAWI

Exchange Control Regulations

Rhodesia

THE EXCHANGE CONTROL Regulations 1965 were published as Rhodesia Government Notice No. 353 on May 28.

Zambia

The Exchange Control Regulations, 1965 were published as Statutory Instrument No. 207 on May 28.

Malawi

The Exchange Control Act, 1965 was published as Act No. 43 on May 5.

Copies of the Regulations and Act may be inspected on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 469).

RHODESIA

Suspensions of duty

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965 (No. 3), published as Rhodesia Government Notice No. 497 of July 23, amend the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1965, to the following extent:

	Goods	Effective Rates			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Ex 104 (a)	FIRST SCHEDULE By the insertion of the following item: Fencing droppers . . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free

(Britain pays the column D rate of duty.)

Mr. Alhaji Ahamadu D. Rufai, the chairman of the Nigerian Ports Authority, tries out one of the fork trucks on order for the Nigerian Ports Authority during a recent visit to Conveyancer Fork Trucks Ltd. at Warrington, Lancs. The chairman is accompanied by Charles Gracey, fork truck inspector.

WEST AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION

Modifications to fiscal import duties

THE *Journal Officiel* of the Republic of Senegal dated June 26 published details of the following modifications in the fiscal import duties of the West African Customs Union now in force:

Tariff No.	Description	Old duty	New duty
Ex 55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton:		
	A. containing at least 85% by weight of cotton:		
	1. plain-, serge-, twill-, or satin-woven:		
	a. unbleached, weighing per square metre: 500 grammes or more . . .	10%	20%
	b. scoured, creamed or bleached . .	15% (1)	20% (1)
	c. dyed, weighing per square metre:		
	1. less than 500 grammes . . .	15% (2)	20% (2)
	2. 500 grammes or more . . .	10%	20%
	d. manufactured with yarns of many colours	15% (3)	20% (3)
	e. printed or the like (with motifs obtained by painting, the application of cropping flock or otherwise)	Duty of sub-heading 55.09 A. 1. d	
	u. pique fabrics and reps . . .	15%	20%
	w. dimity, damask and the like, weighing at least 140 grammes per square metre .	15%	20%
	x. brocade	15%	20%
	2. Other:		
	a. unbleached	15% (4)	20% (4)
	b. scoured, creamed or bleached . .	15% (4)	20% (4)
	c. dyed	15% (4) (5)	20% (4) (5)
	d. manufactured with yarns of many colours	15% (4)	20% (4)
	e. printed or the like (with motifs obtained by painting, the application of cropping flock or otherwise)	15% (4)	20% (4)
	B. Other	Duty on woven cotton fabrics, containing at least 85% by weight of cotton, according to kind.	

(1) Minimum duty increased from 65 CFA francs to 90 CFA francs per net kilogramme.
(2) Minimum duty increased from 75 CFA francs to 100 CFA francs per net kilogramme.
(3) Minimum duty increased from 95 CFA francs to 130 CFA francs per net kilogramme.
(4) Minimum duty increased from 105 CFA francs to 140 CFA francs per net kilogramme.
(5) With the exception of woven fabrics of a kind weighing more than 600 grammes per square metre, for which the fiscal duty is changed to 10% and which are not subject to specific taxation.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

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EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade is given on page 229 of July 30 issue.

UGANDA

Import licensing regulations

THE EXTERNAL TRADE (Imported Restricted Goods) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1965, published in the *Uganda Gazette*, amends, with effect from June 19, the list of items, including those of United Kingdom origin for which specific import licences are required (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 9, page 118) by inserting the word and comma ', nails' immediately after the word 'fish-nets' occurring therein.

INDIA

Import trade control

THE GOVERNMENT of India has decided to ban the import of certain coal-tar dyes, as well as certain organic pigment colours and solvent dyes used in paint manufacture. This ban will take effect from July 22, 1965, and covers all categories of importers.

Further queries on the items covered by this Notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468).

MALAYSIA (SINGAPORE)

Imports from Indonesia

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received a Notice to Singapore Importers No. 240 which states that the Prohibition of Imports (Indonesia) Order, 1965, published in *Singapore Gazette* dated July 23, 1965, prohibits the importation into Singapore of all goods and articles of whatever nature or description originating from or produced in or manufactured wholly or mainly in the Republic of Indonesia by means of:

(a) vessels, owned by Indonesians or registered in Indonesia; or
(b) vessels, other than those specified in sub-paragraph (a) above, under 200 net registered tons.

The Order provides that any person who contravenes any of the provisions of the said Order shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, on the first conviction, to a fine not exceeding treble the value of the goods in respect of which such offence was committed or $5,000, whichever is the greater amount, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both such fine and imprisonment, and, on the second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding four times the value of the goods in respect of which such offence was committed or $10,000, whichever is the greater amount, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

All licences granted under paragraph 2 of the Prohibition of Imports Order, 1950, are hereby revoked to the extent that those licences authorize the importation into Singapore of the said goods by means of vessels specified in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 2 of this Order.

Import quotas

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received a Notice To Singapore Importers No. 239 which states that the quotas for the following commodities for the 3-month period shown against the respective goods:

Commodity	3-month period	Quota
(a) Filament electric bulbs of 15-200 watts for domestic lighting.	July 15, 1965 to October 14, 1965	5% of 1963 imports
(b) Rice noodles (Bee Hoon)	July 19, 1965 to October 18, 1965	110% of 1964 imports
(c) Wire nails	July 20, 1965 to October 19, 1965	1% of 1963 imports
(d) Mosquito coils	July 20, 1965 to October 19, 1965	50% of 1963 imports

Consignments of electric bulbs, described at (a) above manufactured in Malaysia, are not subject to quantitative restriction but such consignments must be supported by specific import licences

Fifteen 1,500W quartz iodine floodlights by GEC (Lamps & Lighting) Ltd., light the Municipal Building at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Ten floodlights are trained on to the front of the building and five are used to light the sides. Quartz iodine lamps were chosen for the floodlighting because they brought out the natural daylight colour of the brickwork and plaster ornamentations.

issued by the Imports and Exports Control and Registration Department and accompanied by a Certificate of Manufacture which must bear the countersignature of the appropriate Malaysian Customs Authority of the exporting State.

Goods mentioned in (b), (c) and (d) above which are manufactured in Malaysia are not subject to specific licensing or quantitative restriction, but consignments of these goods must be supported by the usual Certificate of Malaysian manufacture.

Importers are reminded that Letters of Credit should not be established or orders for the goods placed with suppliers unless an import licence is first obtained from the department authorizing the import of specified consignments.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Trade plan

A COPY of the Korean Trade Plan for second half of 1965 has been received from HM Embassy in Seoul.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel: City 5757, Ext. 458, 459, and 461).

NEW ZEALAND

Customs tariff inquiry

THE NEW ZEALAND Tariff and Development Board has announced that it proposes to inquire into and report on the rates of import duty which should be imposed on the following items:

Item No.	Tariff and Statistical Items	Rates of Duty				
		British Preferential	Australian Agreement	Canadian Agreement	Most-Favoured-Nation	General Tariff
718.420.5	Road graders . .	30%	. .	. .	45%	50%
718.420.9	Parts of the above machines . .	30%	. .	. .	45%	50%

The public inquiry will take place in Wellington on Tuesday, September 28, 1965. Typewritten statements of evidence (twelve copies) should be lodged with Mr. N. V. Farrant, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Tuesday, September 14, 1965. "Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses," which indicate the kind of information required

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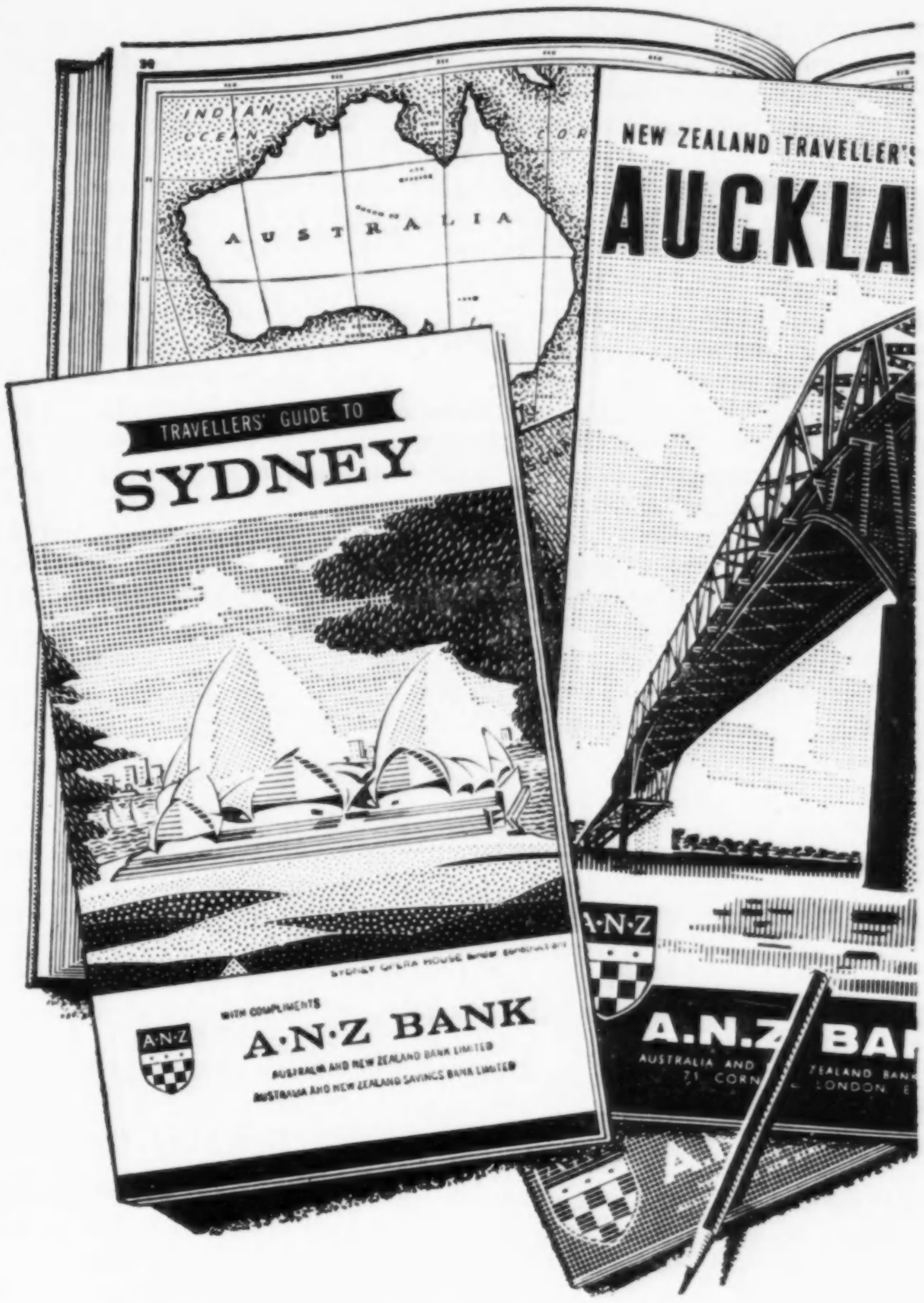

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and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board can be seen at the Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel: City 5757, Ext. 468). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

The Federation of Manufacturers of Construction Equipment has been informed that it is suggested, that any British firm wishing to give evidence might get in touch with them. Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320), quoting reference CRE 7213/65.

Any British trade association or firm proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, of their intention.

Customs tariff review on some goods

THE NEW ZEALAND Ministry of Customs has announced that it intends to review the decisions of the Minister approving the admission of certain goods under Item 448 (3) of the former Tariff (although the new tariff came into force on July 1, 1962, provision has been made for the continuation of these concessions until June 30, 1966).

The Minister has now decided that goods approved under Item 448 (3) which are subject to the same or lower rate of duty in the present Tariff will revert to the substantive items from August 19, 1965.

Anyone wishing to make representations for or against any of the remaining goods being approved for further concessionary entry under Part II of the present Tariff should do so in writing to the Comptroller of Customs, Private Bag, Wellington, on or before August 19, 1965, clearly marking submissions '448 Review' and quoting the relevant decision in full. Separate submissions should be made under each decision reference.

The following goods are covered by this review:

- Faspos fireproofing agents Nos. 1, 2 and 3
- Fasteners for boxes –
  - Corrugated steel in lengths for use in automatic box fastening machines
  - Metal fasteners for making cardboard boxes
- Fenders, firescreens, kerbs, coal vases, and similar articles –
  - Stampings in the rough, of brass or copper
  - Stampings in the rough, of iron or tinned iron
- Filtercloth, press cloth, and hair matting, in the piece, made from human hair, camel hair, goat hair, or horse hair, and weighing not less than 5 lb. per square yard, for use in industrial separation and filter processes
- Filter press cloth of wool, in the piece, being a thick loosely woven material suited for making filter bags for use in stearine or similar filter presses
- Filters –
  - Nozzles, filter, for Candy filters
  - Parts, as may be approved, on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making oil filter cartridges –
    - Approved –
      - End centres
      - Perforated centre tubes
  - Parts, as may be approved, on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in the manufacture of oil filters for oil engines –
    - Approved –
      - Outercasings for oil filters of the 'Throwaway' or 'Spin-on' types
- Firearms –
  - Barrels, blank, rifled, but otherwise unworked
- Fire retardant preparations, even if coloured, for buildings materials
  - Examples:
  - Albi R
  - Sadolins fire protecting compound
- Floorcoverings –
  - Hessian, plaited, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making mats and matting
  - Pile fabrics (other than carpet) containing wool, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making floor rugs
  - Twine, jute, 2-8 ply, for weaving the backings of carpets and floor rugs, declared by a manufacturer for use for that purpose only
  - Yarn, spun paper, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making paper floorcoverings
- Floor polishers, parts for the manufacture of –
  - Metal parts in the rough, unplated and unpolished
  - Parts of moulded plastic
- Flour dressing silk –
  - Eyeletting on canvas strips for binding flour dressing silk
- Flying machines –
  - The undermentioned materials and parts specially manufactured for use in flying machines and on declaration (a) by a manufacturer, or (b) by a responsible official of a flying club or air transport company that they will be used only in flying machines, or (c) by individuals, firms, or companies, that they have been authorised and approved by the Controller of Civil Aviation to issue release notes in respect of these aircraft materials or parts and that such goods will be sold to aircraft manufacturers, owners, or operators to be used only on flying machines –
    - Anti-vibration mounts
    - Ball bearings
    - Bolts
    - Chain belting
    - Clips and circlips
    - Cordage and twine
    - Ferrules
    - Gaskets
    - Generator propellors
    - Grommets
    - Hinges
    - Hose clips or couplings
    - Mufflers, stainless steel
    - Nipples
    - Nuts
    - Pins
    - Plugs, blanking and drain
    - Pulleys, aluminium alloy, fibre, or laminated textile impregnated with synthetic resin
    - Rivets
    - Screws
    - Sitka spruce timber (Picea sitchensis)
    - Spacers
    - Springs
    - Studs
    - Terminals other than electric
    - Thimbles
    - Turnbuckles
    - Washers
- Plywood of approved qualities, declared for use only in the construction (including repair) of flying machines –
  - Approved –
  - Plywood complying with the standard of the Air Ministry of Great Britain
- Sparking plugs, declared for use only in repairing flying machine engines
- Varnishes and lacquers, and thinners and removers therefor, declared for use in making or repairing flying machines
- Fumaric acid
- Fungicides, not including metallic soaps, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in the process of making –
  - Agricultural fungicidal preparations
  - Leather
  - Paint
  - Paper
  - Textile
- Furfural (or furfuraldehyde)
- Furniture, cabinetware, and shelving –
  - Buttons or plugs used to fill the open ends of tubular metal or bamboo furniture

Combined Optical Industries Ltd., of Slough, Bucks, recently gained a Japanese order for their ophthalmic lenses and aspeheric magnifiers. The picture shows Mr. R. G. Walton, sales director of the company (left) and Dr. Fumio Morry, president of a Japanese optical wholesale house and a large chain of opticians, and Mrs. Morry, discussing some of the company's products during a recent visit to the factory. COIL export 20 per cent of their total production all over the world. During the last six months Mr. Walton has made sales tours in the United States, Canada, the Scandinavian countries, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland and Switzerland.

- Buttons, wooden, for covering screw holes in furniture
- Cane banding for making rattan furniture
- Locks declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making cabinets for sewing machines
- Plywood declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making radio cabinets
- Seagrass cord (twisted seagrass fibre)
- Stampings and channels, steel, of approved descriptions, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making office shelving, clothes lockers, or steel filing cabinets for office use
- Stampings, metal (except sofa-bed hinges) even if built up or bored, for making folding furniture
- Steel suspension slides specially suited for the manufacture of metal filing cabinets
- Steel tubing, tapered, for making tubular metal furniture
- Veneers exceeding 1 mm. in thickness, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making radio cabinets
- Webbing, woven, cane or reed, for making furniture

Furriers' accessories –

- Acorn caps being trimmings for fur tails
- Claws, imitation
- Clips of approved materials and patterns, specially suited for making furs –
  - Approved –
  - Fur clips of metal, or plastic and metal, also such clips covered or partly covered with leather, textile or crochet
- Skull shapes and snouts of moulded material or of rubber
- Wire, galvanized, served with cotton-covered copper wire, for making hooks and eyes for furs

Details of the substantive tariff rates can be seen at Room E54, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Trade Associations thought to be interested have been informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations might get in touch with its Trade body.

Firms proposing to submit independent representations and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320), quoting reference CRE 11806/G.

Any British firm or Trade Association intending to make representations is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

UNITED STATES

Safety standards for seat belts for use in motor vehicles

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* for May 7, 1965, it was announced that revised United States standards for seat belts for use in motor vehicles would be issued after consideration of comments and suggestions submitted up to May 24, 1965. The final standards for this industry have now been issued and will become mandatory after December 31, 1965.

A copy of these standards can be seen in Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Room E47, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, London, E.C.4.

Trade regulation rule—household sewing machines

THE UNITED STATES Federal Trade Commission have issued a trade regulation rule relating to the misuse of 'automatic', or terms of similar import, as descriptive of household electric sewing machines. This rule was adopted on June 30, 1965, and becomes effective on July 15, 1966.

A copy of the rule may be seen in Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Room E47, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Trade practice rules—hearing aid industry

FOLLOWING the submission of views on the proposed revised trade practice rules for the Hearing Aid industry (as notified in the *Board of Trade Journal* for May 7, 1965), the United States Federal Trade Commission have published revised trade practice rules for the industry. These rules were promulgated on July 20, 1965, and bebecome operative 30 days later.

A copy of the revised rules may be seen in Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Room E47, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Labelling and advertising guides—adhesive compositions

GUIDES AGAINST deceptive labelling and advertising of certain adhesive compositions have been issued by the United States Federal Trade Commission 'to assist manufacturers and other sellers of certain adhesive compositions in avoiding deceptive advertising and labelling representations concerning their products and in the interest of protecting the public from such deception.' These guides were adopted on June 30, 1965.

A copy of the guides may be seen in Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Room E47, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

THE UNITED STATES Department of Agriculture have announced amendments to the regulations governing labelling of large containers of economic poisons. These amendments came into force on July 14, 1965.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 456).

Textile Fibre Products Identification Act

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* for July 9, 1965, it was announced that the United States President had approved an amendment to the Textile Fibre Products Identification Act, published as Public Law 89-35.

The Federal Trade Commission have now announced that they are proposing to give consideration to an amendment to Rule 3 of Part 303 of the rules and regulations under the Textile Products Identification Act to properly reflect sections of the recent amendment to the Act. The proposed amendment would 'specify the manner and form of disclosure of fibres present in amounts of less than 5 per cent where such fibres have a clearly established and definite functional significance'.

Views, arguments or other data on this subject can be submitted in writing to the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580 on or before August 18, 1965. Written rebuttal may be submitted until August 30, 1965.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2397).

ARGENTINA

Modifications to import lists

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT Decree No. 4432 of June 7, 1965, modifies as follows the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59:

Tariff No.	Item
4744 bis	Exclude from List 3 (40 per cent surcharge) 'polyvinyl alcohol only'.
4744 bis (39.02.05.09)	Include in List 3 (40 per cent surcharge) 'polyvinyl alcohol in paste, powder, chips, or liquid forms'.
4744 bis (39.02.05.10)	Include in List 3 (40 per cent surcharge) 'polyvinyl alcohol sheets'.
4788 bis (38.11.05.02)	Include in List 3 (40 per cent surcharge) '4-chloro-phenyl 2, 4, 5-trichlorophenyl azosulphide 50 per cent'.
4319	Exclude from List 8 (80 per cent surcharge) 'optical whiteners based on stilbene'.
4319 (32.05.60.00)	Include in List 5 (150 per cent surcharge) 'optical whiteners based on stilbene'.
2090 bis	Exclude from List 3 (40 per cent surcharge) 'bronze fabric or cloth, for papermaking machines only. Subject to approval of use'.
2090 bis (74.11.01.00)	Include in List 8 (80 per cent surcharge) 'bronze fabric or cloth, for papermaking machines only. Subject to approval of use'.

VENEZUELA

Customs tariff changes on films

By resolution No. 2425 issued by the Venezuelan Ministries of Defence and Development on July 7 and effective from August 15, 1965, the present custom tariff definitions on the importation of films have been modified as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Duty in Bolivars
863.01.02	Unspecified . . . . (4)	2·60
863.01.03	Newsreels . . . . . . (a newly created definition)	2·60

(4) Denotes import licensing requirement.

Import licensing restrictions on textiles

HM Embassy in Caracas reports that the Venezuelan Government have instituted protective measures in the form of import licensing restrictions on 178 customs definitions in the textile sector. This is an emergency measure valid for 60 days only from July 27 and is subject to review.

Full details of the 178 customs definitions can be obtained from Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade (City 5757, Ext. 474 or 476).

The Director of Industry in the Ministerio de Formento explained that the Ministry would during the emergency period study the whole textile field to determine what effective protective measures can be established on a permanent basis.

Goods in transit bearing Venezuelan Consulate endorsement dated on or before July 27 are not affected by these regulations.

CHILE

Amendments to import list

The following amendments should be made to the Chilean List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports, notice of which was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 25, 1964. The percentages of prior deposit and tax surcharge payable (see column 4) are the same, unless otherwise stated. If no figure is given it should be understood that the percentages have yet to be fixed.

Section	Group	Item	Tax/Deposit
IX	46	Alter the item: 'Tetranitrate of pentaerythritol in prolonged-action capsules, in bulk' to read: Tetranitrate of pentaerythritol in prolonged-action capsules and tablets, in bulk.	
XII	66	Spare parts for aircraft	6
XIII	75	After the item 'Gummed kraft or Sulfit paper . . .' insert new item: Gummed paper for use in franking machines.	
XIII	79	Teeth for acrylic material	50
XIII	81	Insert new item: Clay pigeon shooting: Clay pigeon throwers and the electronic timers.	

Import regulations

It has been reported by HM Embassy in Santiago that, at its Session No. 336 of July 6 the Executive Committee of the Central Bank adopted the following resolutions:

1. As from this date, the period of validity of 150 days stipulated for import registrations shall only apply to shipment of the goods. The period fixed for clearance of the goods through the Customs is hereby cancelled. This rule affects all registrations at present outstanding and those which may be approved in the future. Hence it will no longer be necessary to apply for extension of the period for clearance of the goods through the Customs.
2. In future, as a general rule, no extension of the period within which shipment must be made will be granted. Once that period has elapsed a new registration will be necessary. In cases where goods have to be specially manufactured or when, for any other reason, a longer period than the 150 days is required before shipment can be made, such longer period must be applied for in the first instance. Shipments made outside the reglamentary period and particularly when made in anticipation of the date of registration will be penalised by fines up to 100 per cent of the value of the operation.
3. On authorizing a registration, the Central Bank will deliver to the commercial bank which is sponsoring the application the blue and yellow copies of the registration – the former for the use of the importer and the latter for use of the Customs authorities. The commercial bank may only deliver the yellow copy to the importer once he has given proof that shipment has been made within the reglamentary period and that the goods, their volume and value agree in every detail with what it stipulated on the relative registration. This rule applies to all outstanding registrations and those which may be authorized in the future.
4. The resolution adopted by the Board of International Exchange Commission at its Session No. 419 which took place on August 12, 1958, is hereby abrogated. This referred to the extended period (in excess of 90 days) during which deposits would be retained by the Central Bank when shipment is made in anticipation of registration.

Mr. Michael Van Beuren (left), principal of a large furniture factory in Mexico City, van Beuren S.A. de C.V., inspecting a stockpile of wood awaiting milling at A. H. McIntosh and Co. Ltd., furniture manufacturers of Kircaldy. Mr. van Beuren's firm will hold sole licence rights in Mexico and Latin America for the various ranges of McIntosh furniture. With Mr. van Beuren in this photograph are (left to right) Mrs. George Fergusson, Mr. R. Adams, fiancial director of McIntosh; Mrs. van Beuren and Mr. George Fergusson, chairman and managing director of McIntosh.

Exchange regulations

It has been reported by HM Embassy in Santiago that the Executive Committee of the Central Bank ruled, at Session No. 334 of June 22, that goods subject to a prior deposit of 62 per cent or less may now generally be covered by forward exchange contracts irrespective of the date of registration.

BARBADOS

Customs tariff changes

The Board of Trade have received copies of Orders which confirm the Customs Tariff changes proposed under the recent Barbados Budget (see *Board of Trade Journal* of July 23, 1965, page 210). The Customs Tariff is amended as follows:

1. First Schedule – Import Duties

(a) by the deletion of items 533-03.2, 652-01.1, 652-01.2, 653-01, 653-02.1, 653-02.9, 653-03.1.1, 653-03.1.2, 653-03.2, 653-04, 653-05.1, 653-05.9, 653-06, 653-07, 653-09, 655-04.2, 655-05, 821-01,

(b) by the substitution therefor and the addition of the following:

	Item	Unit		Rate of Duty	
		For Classification	For Duty	Preference	General
533-03.2	Paints and enamels. .	gal.	val.	25%	26%
652-01	Cotton fabrics of standard type (not including narrow and special fabrics) cotton piece-goods .	sq. yd. & lb.	val.	5%	10%
652-02.1	Cotton ducks and canvas.	sq. yd. & lb.	val.	5%	10%
652-02.5	Cotton fents . . .	sq. yd. & lb.	val.	5%	10%
653-01	Silk fabrics . . .	sq. yd. & lb.	val.	5%	10%
653-02	Woollen and worsted fabrics (including fabrics of fine hair) .	sq. yd. & lb.	val.	5%	10%

	Item	Unit		Rate of Duty	
		For Classification	For Duty	Preference	General
653-03.1	Linen fabrics . . .	sq. yd. & lb.	val.	5%	10%
653-03.2	Hemp fabrics and ramie fabrics . . .	sq. yd. & lb.	val.	5%	10%
653-04	Jute fabrics . . .	sq. yd. & lb.	val.	5%	10%
653-05.1	Fabrics of synthetic fibres and spun glass . .	sq. yd. & lb.	val.	5%	10%
653-05.2	Drapery remnants . .	sq. yd. & lb.	val.	5%	10%
653-06	Fabrics of textile fibres mixed with metal .	sq. yd. & lb.	val.	5%	10%
653-07	Knitted fabrics (piece-goods of all textile fibres)	sq. yd. & lb.	val.	5%	10%
653-09	Fibres, n.e.s. (including fabrics made of coarse hair and paper yarn) .	sq. yd. & lb.	val.	5%	10%
655-04.2	All other rubberized and other impregnated fabrics and felts, except linoleums .	sq. yd. & lb.	val.	5%	10%
655-05	Elastic fabrics, webbing and other small wares of elastic . . .	lb.	val.	5%	10%
821-01	Wood furniture and fixtures . . .	cwt.	val.	25%	35%
821-09.1	Upholstered furniture and fixtures . .	cwt.	val.	25%	35%
841-02.4	Women's and girls' swim suits knit or made of knitted fabrics. .	No.	val.	10%	20%
841-04.4	Women's and girls' swim suits other than knitted	No.	val.	10%	20%

2. Second Schedule – Table of Exemptions from Import Duty

(a) by the insertion of the following new paragraphs:

(i) Emblems viz: Artificial flowers, miniature flags, buttons, brooches and similar emblems of no commercial value imported for sale for the purpose of providing funds in aid of any institution or charitable purpose approved by the Cabinet.

(ii) Machinery and parts for the purpose of effecting repairs to or replacing any apparatus, machinery, plant, appliances or other equipment installed in a sawmill or in any extension thereof, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been imported by or on behalf of a person or company in this Island engaged in the lumber milling industry on the Certificate of such person or in the case of a company on the certificate of the Secretary of such company.

(iii) Chemicals for use in the processing of logs and squared timber into lumber other than such chemicals as the Cabinet may for the purposes of this paragraph declare by notice published in the *Official Gazette* to be obtainable in the Island, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been imported by or on behalf of a person or company in this Island engaged in the processing of lumber from logs and squared timber on the certificate of such person, or in the case of a company, on the certificate of the secretary of such company, that such chemicals are imported exclusively for use in the processing of logs and squared timber into lumber.

(b) by the *amendment* of the paragraph which begins with the words 'Logs imported by or on behalf of a person or company in the Island engaged in the processing of lumber from logs' (see *Board of Trade Journal* of August 31, 1962) *so as to read:*

Logs, including squared timber not less than 10 ft. long and 8 in. x 8 in. square for further processing into lumber imported by or on behalf of a person or company in the Island engaged in the processing of lumber from logs in a factory employing not less than six persons, on the certificate of such person, or in the case of a company, on the certificate of the secretary of such company, that such logs are imported exclusively for processing into lumber.

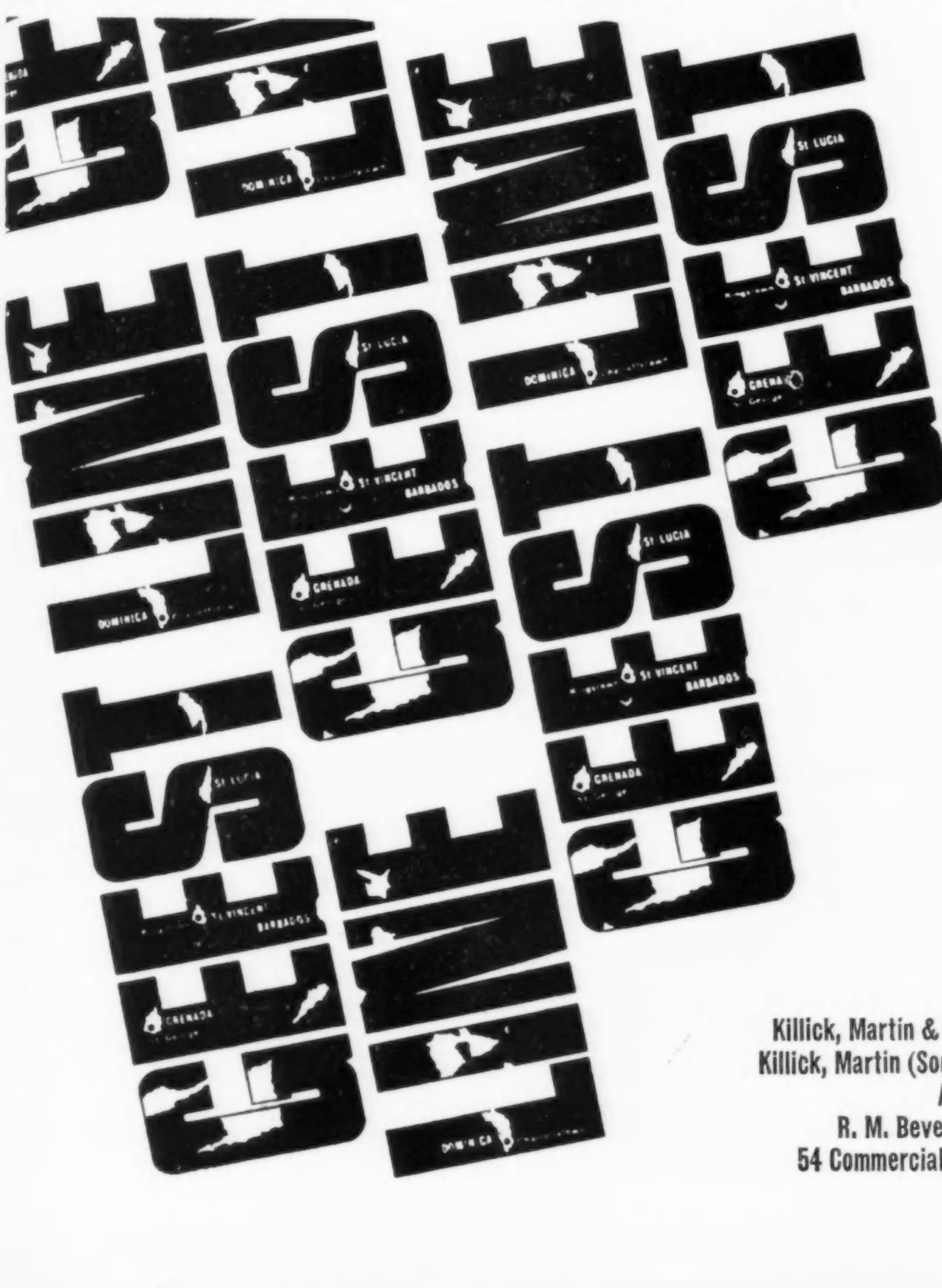
Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

Import licensing arrangements

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS have been added to the List of goods which require specific licences when imported into Barbados (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 5, 1960, page 1125):

English potatoes
Vegetables of all kinds – fresh, chilled or frozen.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).



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Grams: Geest, Telex, Spalding. Telex 3235
Port Offices: No. 2 Dock, Barry, Glamorgan, Tel: Barry 4121. Telex 49428
Albert Edward Dock, Preston, Lancs. Tel: Preston 29261. Telex 67642
Agents:
Killick, Martin & Company Ltd., Dunster House, Mark Lane, London, EC3. Tel: Mincing Lane 3100. Telex 28424
Killick, Martin (Southampton) Ltd., Havelock Chambers, Queens Terrace, Southampton. Tel: 20044. Telex 47633
A. H. Seale & Company Limited, St. Martin House, Bull Ring, Birmingham 5. Tel: Midland 9051
R. M. Beveridge & Company Ltd., 200 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C1. Tel: Central 3615/6 Telex 778118
54 Commercial Street Dundee. Tel: Dundee 22131, 64 Constitution Street, Leith, Edinburgh. Tel: Leith 1557

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

Consignment rule partially relaxed

THE EFTA COUNCIL have agreed on a relaxation of the consignment rule to permit EFTA tariff treatment to be claimed in certain circumstances for EFTA goods which have been stored in a customs warehouse in a non-EFTA country. This relaxation will come into effect on October 1, 1965 and run until the end of 1966.

More detailed guidance on the conditions to be satisfied and on the procedures to be followed in order to take advantage of this relaxation will be published shortly in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Deferment by Austria and Switzerland of certain tariff reductions

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of December 24, 1964 published details of an agreement by EFTA Member States that Austria and Switzerland could defer until June 30, 1965 the EFTA tariff reductions which were due to be made on certain goods on December 31, 1964.

It has now been agreed that this period of deferment may be extended until **December 30, 1965.** The goods covered by this agreement are:

Brussels Nomenclature No.	Description of goods
	IMPORTED INTO AUSTRIA
Chapter 17: ex 17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa (other than fondants, pastes, creams and similar intermediate products, in bulk, with an added sweetening matter content of 80% or more by weight).
Chapter 18: ex 18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa (other than solid chocolate in slabs, bars, tablets, etc.).
Chapter 19: ex 19.08	Biscuits, wafers, rusks, cakes and Danish pastry.
	IMPORTED INTO SWITZERLAND
Chapter 17: ex 17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa (other than fondants, pastes, creams and similar intermediate products, in bulk, with an added sweetening matter content of 80% or more by weight).
Chapter 19: ex 19.08	Biscuits, wafers, rusks, cakes and Danish pastry.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Quotas for goods at fairs in the second half of 1965

THE FEDERAL German Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forests has announced that import licences will be issued covering sales at fairs to be held during the second half of 1965. Licences will be allocated to firms, as previously, in accordance with the amount of space booked. It has been agreed with the German authorities that currency up to the following amounts will be made available for goods sold by United Kingdom exhibitors at the above fairs:

		DM
Fruit and fruit juices in tins and bottles		100,000
Miscellaneous foodstuffs from Great Britain		500,000
of which:		
Barley and oat products	up to	25,000
Canned vegetables	up to	50,000
Jams and marmalades	up to	75,000
Miscellaneous foodstuffs from the dependent overseas territories		40,000
Ice cream		250,000
Ice cream mix		50,000

United Kingdom exhibitors who wish to obtain licences should notify the Commercial Department of the British Embassy, Friedrich Ebert Allee 77, Bonn, not later than the first post on August 16, 1965. Applications should be accompanied by a copy of the agent's subtenancy agreement for stand space (Untermietvertrag).

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2307).

Amended procedure for meat inspection

IN ORDER to comply with the EEC directive of June 26, 1964, concerning health regulations governing intra-Community trade in fresh meat, the Federal German Government has promulgated with effect from July 1, 1965, a law amending, where necessary, the current West German procedure for meat inspection (*Bundesgesetzblatt*, Part I, 1965, No. 27, page 547). It is provided by this law that cold storage houses, if used for the storage of meat intended for export to the Federal Republic, must have been licensed by the supreme veterinary authority of the country of origin and the fact published by the Federal Minister. The law also introduces some minor changes in the regulations concerning the weight and constituents of carcase meat for export. An English translation of the text can be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.2. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449).

PORTUGAL

Drawback of import duty on stretch Kraft Paper

THE PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, First Series, No. 152, of June 4, 1965, publishes Order No. 21,320 authorizing the importation under the drawback system of Stretch Kraft Paper, known as Clupak, for the production of bags.

The duties to be refunded shall be those corresponding to the quantities of raw material imported and used in the manufacture of the exported product.

The duty rebates and other conditions applying, shall be controlled, in each individual case, by Ministerial Ordinance.

This Ordinance shall be valid for two years but may be extended at the request of interested parties.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 and 462).

SPAIN

Opening of global quotas

THE LIST of Spanish global quotas for 1965 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 26, page 473.

The Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas for the second half of 1965:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
		Pesetas	
2	Meat preserves	10,000,000	August 31
3	Fruit preserves	10,000,000	August 31
5	Miscellaneous food products	2,250,000	August 31
28	Coconut yarns	18,000,000	August 31
29	Fabrics of miscellaneous textile fibres (natural)	29,000,000	August 31
30	Tulle, lace, velvet and knitted goods	6,600,000	August 31
35	Articles of glass and porcelain	16,500,000	August 31
36	Imitation jewellery	3,300,000	August 31

IRISH REPUBLIC

Suspension of duty on some iron and steel products

IT WAS ANNOUNCED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 16, 1965 (page 164), that the Government of the Irish Republic had made an Order continuing the suspension of the duties on certain iron and steel products. It should be noted that the duty indicated at Tariff Heading No. 73.11 (b) (2) which has previously been suspended in so far as it applied to H or T sections now includes all sections mentioned, viz., H, I, T and U sections of which the greatest cross-sectional dimension does not exceed 10 inches.

FRANCE

Global quotas for imports

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 27 announced the opening of quotas for the import of goods remaining subject to quantitative restrictions during the second half of 1965, from all countries of the convertible franc zone, including Britain.

Applications to import goods in the following lists which, when imported from Britain, are the subject of a separate quota notice, must be made in accordance with the provisions of the appropriate notice and not within the framework of the present notice.

Otherwise, applications must be made on form AC to the *Service des autorisations commerciales (importations), Direction des relations économiques extérieures, Ministère des finances et des affaires économiques*, 8 *rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris, 9e*, and should bear in the appropriate places on the application form the inscriptions, 'Contingent Globaux – Avis du Mars 15, 1965 – No. du Code.........'.

A. Products to be imported by Associations or similar organizations:

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Product and Importing Association
50	Ex 12.01, ex 15.07 .	Seeds and oils for alimentary use – SIOFA, 174 avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris, 16e.
505	12.01 F II, 15.07 ex B .	Linseed oil and seed – SILIN, 174 avenue Victor-Hugo, Paris, 16e.
770	48.01 A et E I . .	Newsprint and paper for periodicals – Société professionelle des papiers de presse, 8 rue Yvon-Villarceau, Paris, 16e.

B. Products to be imported under licences for which applications are examined as and when they are received:

Quota No.	Tariff No.	Products
026	02.01 ex B (1) . .	Offal and guts for organo-therapeutic uses.
0261	02.01 ex B (2) . .	Offal other than of porcine or domestic bovine species.
DA	Miscellaneous (3) .	Various agricultural products, except those imported under the minimum price arrangements.
2	28.50 A I a, 73.02 I J III, 73.01 B, 79.01 B, 80.01, 81.03 ex A, 81.04 F I, K I, M, N I, P I.	Ferro-alloys, non-ferrous metals and non-ferrous metal scrap.
SMC	Miscellaneous (3) .	Various products imported under the authority of the Service Metaux, Minerais et matériaux de construction de la direction des mines.
31	Ex 73.01 . .	Charcoal iron.
463	85.21 C, 85.21 E I .	Semi-conductors and parts.
DME	Miscellaneous (3) .	Various mechanical and electrical products.
47	Miscellaneous (3) .	Various aeronautical equipment.
48	Ex 89.01 B, ex 89.02 .	Sea-going vessels (including pleasure and sports boats) and tugs.
5002	12.01 ex A . .	Edible groundnuts.
5007	15.07 B II ex c . .	Chaulmogra oil.
5031	12.01 ex D . .	Soya seed for industrial use.
50. bis	12.01 ex G, and ex Chapter 15.	Various oleaginous seeds and fruits for non-alimentary use and various fatty substances other than those controlled by SIOFA.
5132	12.01 ex G, 12.07 H, K	Plants for medicinal use and mustard seed for pharmaceutical use.
5146	05.14 . . .	Various raw materials of animal origin for pharmaceutical use.
51	Miscellaneous (3) .	Various raw materials and products for the chemical industry.
53	Miscellaneous (3) .	Raw materials for antibiotics, cortisone and steroid derivatives.
535	Miscellaneous (3) .	Other raw materials for pharmaceutical use.
539	38.16, 38.19 Q IV i j .	Various culture and reactive media.
5397	38.07 A . . .	Spirits of turpentine.
5398	38.08 ex A . .	Colophony.
54	Miscellaneous (3) .	Various parachemical products.
56	Ex Chapter 70 . .	Various glass products.
DIDT	Miscellaneous (3) .	Various products imported under the authority of the Direction des industries diverses et des textiles.

(1) A facsimile of the certificate which importers must attach to import licence applications is given in the French text of this notice.

(2) The import of products under quota No. 0261 may be effected only by importers authorized by Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles.

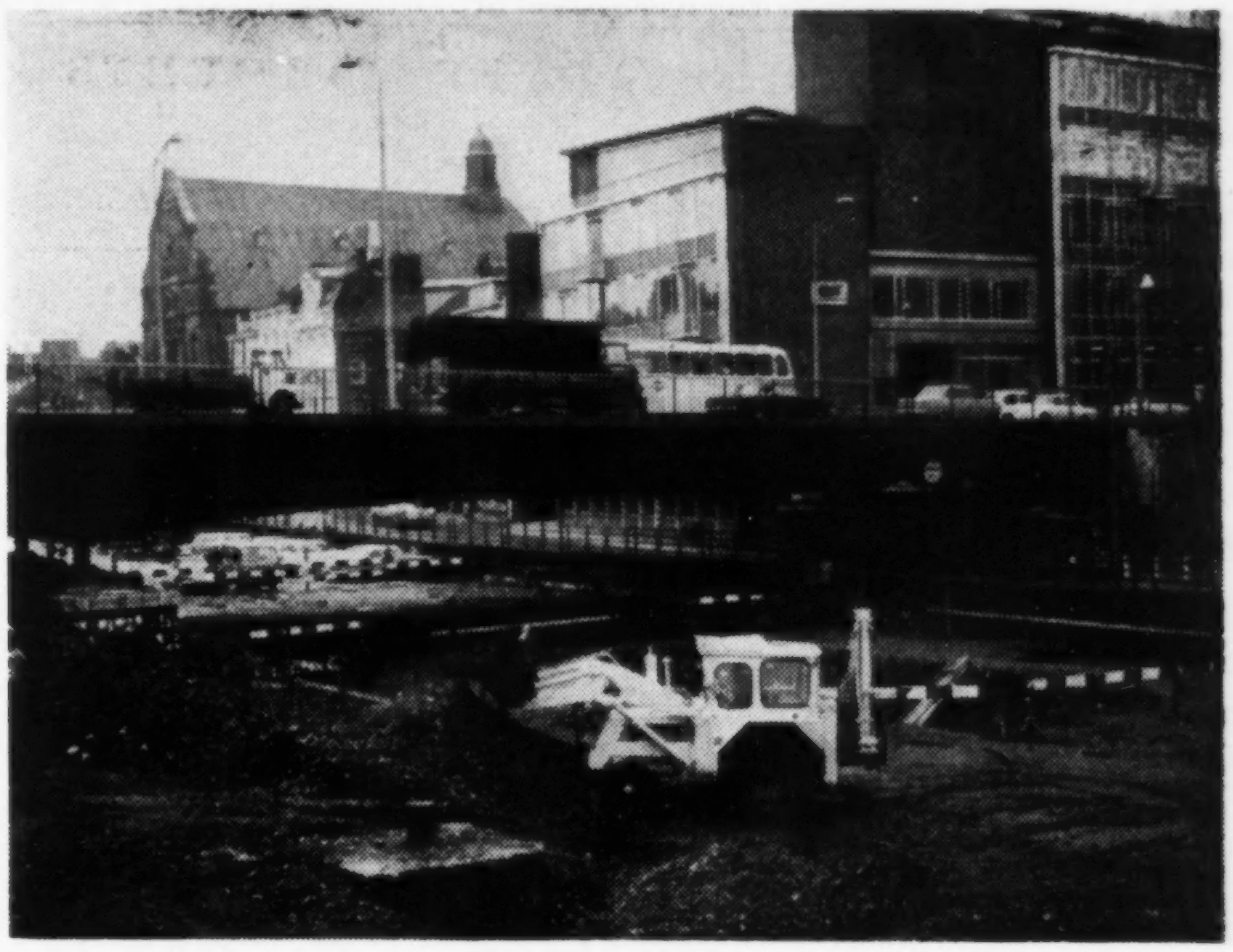
(3) Importers should enter on their import licence applications the customs tariff No. of the products. Applications for licences to import products under quota 'DA' must be made in accordance with the dispositions of the notice dated January 16, 1963, which laid down the method of application for licences to import certain agricultural alimentary products.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

USSR

Booklet on USSR patent procedure

THE USSR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE in Moscow have recently published a booklet in English giving general information on the procedure for obtaining patents and author's certificates in the USSR. A copy of the booklet may be inspected in the Patent Office Library Annexe, Chancery House, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.



Construction of a riverside boulevard at Maastricht, Netherlands, along the course of a former canal. The JCB3C, made by J. C. Bamford (Excavators) Ltd., Rocester, Staffs, is one of three operated by the main contractor, Vissers Wegenbouw of Maastricht.

FINLAND

Further amendments to import levies

THE FOLLOWING TABLES show further amendments to the import levies of the Finnish Tariff.

Both tables came into effect July 1, 1965, but the changes given in table 2 are temporary.

TABLE 1

B.N.	Commodity	Unit	Levies in Fmks
15.01	Lard and other rendered pig and poultry fat .	100 Kg.	151·46
15.02	Tallow of bovine cattle, sheep or goats, unrendered or smelted, including 'premier jus':		
	Unrendered		Free
	Other	100 Kg.	98·46
15.03	Lard stearin, oleostearin:		
	Oleomargarine and lard oil	100 Kg.	151·46
	Other:		
	Unfit for human consumption:		Free
	Other	100 Kg.	120·46
ex 15.04	Fats and oils of fish:		
15.04.400	Whale oil, spermacetic oil, seal oil and herring oil, crude		Free
	Other:		
15.04.901	Crude		Free
	Refined	100 Kg.	120·46
15.06	Other animal oils:		
	Unfit for human consumption		Free
	Other	100 Kg.	120·46
ex 15.07	Fixed vegetable oils:		
	Crude oils, other than olive oil and oils fit for human consumption (except castor oil, tung oil, oiticica oil, and linseed oil, unbleached) .		Free
	Crude olive oil, other crude oils unfit for human consumption, refined oils (except castor oil, tung oil, oiticica oil, and linseed oil, unbleached)	100 Kg.	120·46
ex 15.08	Animal and vegetable oils, boiled:		
	Blown	100 Kg.	120·46
15.12	Hardened animal or vegetable fats and oils, whether or not refined, but not further prepared:		
	Crude		Free
	Refined	100 Kg.	120·46
15.13	Margarine, imitation lard	100 Kg.	151·46

TABLE 2

B.N.	Commodity	Unit	Levies in Fmks
02.01.309	Beef	1 Kg.	0·37
	Pork:		
401	Whole or half carcases	1 Kg.	1·17
405	Ham	1 Kg.	1·63
409	Other	1 Kg.	1·05

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

6/- per line, minimum 30/- payable in advance

Orders for advertisements in this section should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT Sales Assignment. Very experienced and extremely well-connected international sales agent. Fee or commission basis. Box No. S6159, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

TYRES FOR EXPORT. Large quantities of tyres fit for repair and for remould always available. Can be inspected on site or made up to your requirements by expert examiners. Quantities of good part worns and unused remoulds in all sizes available. Large quantities of scrap tyres always available. J. Rose (Tyres) Ltd., 6 Bradman Road, (off Hammond Road), Kirkby Industrial Estate, Nr. Liverpool. Tel.: Simonswood 2157 (6 lines).

EXPORTERS' TRANSLATION SERVICE, 68, Lichfield Court, Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey. Phone: RIChmond 4729. CHEMICAL, MEDICAL, TECHNICAL, SCIENTIFIC, ALL LANGUAGES.

STORAGE RACKING, EXTRA HEAVY DUTY (Naval Surplus). 250 tons available in Bays, 5ft. high x 6ft. wide and 5ft. high x 12ft. wide, all x 2½ft. deep, constructed of 2½in. x 2in. x ¼in. Angle Iron, with removable pressed steel shelves. Illustrated leaflet from: H. H. Bradford Ltd., Ramsey, Harwich, Essex.

ADVERTISER, 30 years in textile trade, can undertake buying agencies for one or two overseas firms. Keenest prices always obtainable for all types of merchandise. Box M10530, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

'HOW TO FIND US' (Approach Road). Maps prepared to order, maps to show the way to houses, factories, offices, etc. Anthony Fyffe, Map Compilers, Bourne Chambers, St. Peter's Road, Bournemouth. Tel.: 25226.

THE METAL PERFORATORS J. & F. POOL LTD., invite perforating inquiries from industry – J. & F. Pool Ltd., Hayle, Cornwall. Tel.: Hayle 3213. Telex 45286.

REDUNDANT PLANT PURCHASED, machine tools, sheet metal machinery, steelworks and foundry plant, O.E.T. cranes electric motors, transformers and switchgear. Specialists in difficult dismantling operations. Prompt inspection and settlement. C. M. Hartshorne & Co. Ltd., Meltham, Huddersfield. Phone Meltham 537.

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TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS by Engineer-linguists, into the mother tongue. Typescript or camera copy. E. W. SYKES, F.I.L. (Sp.), 39 West Close, WEMBLEY PARK, Middx. Tel: Arnold 4273.

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ATLAS TRANSLATIONS LTD., specialize in technical translations in all Languages, Tenders, Contracts, Specifications, Advertising Material, Catalogues, etc. Same Day Service for Commercial Correspondence, 4 Norland Square, London, W.11. Tel.: BAYswater 4477.

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FOR EXPORT ONLY. London's used tyre centre. Tyres with deep treads and sound in all ways can be supplied at following f.o.b. prices: 650 x 20 £3, 700 x 20 £4, 750 x 20 £4, 825 x 20 £5, 900 x 20 £5, 1000 x 20 £5, 1100 x 20 £6, 1200 x 20 £7, 650/750 x 16 £2. All car sizes £1. Other sizes available. Also casings, etc. Junction Road Motors, 104 Junction Road, Islington, London, N.19. ARC 0391.

ACTIVE SPANIARD, 30, seeks firm to represent abroad (preferably Spanish speaking countries) through previous training in this country. Good pleasant personality, languages, qualifications, driving. Free permit. Mr. L. de la Fuente, 12 Mansion Place, S.W.7.

INDIA SUPPLY MISSION, The Director General, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, W.3, invites tenders for the supply of:

(a) 31,000 metric tons of Ammonium Sulphate
(b) 100,000 metric tons of Urea
(c) 20,000 tons of Ammonium Chloride.

Forms of tender are to be returned direct to New Delhi by 1 p.m. on Wednesday, August 18, 1965 and are obtainable from this office (Admin. Branch) upon payment of a fee of 10s. which is not returnable. Reference No. S3442/65/ADM must be quoted in all applications.

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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– final (Q)	9 July 1965
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Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
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Board of Trade Regional Organization	30 July 1965
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	9 July 1965
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	21 May 1965
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and their work	14 Aug. 1964
ECGD Local Offices	9 July 1965
Official Receivers' Offices	29 Jan. 1965
United States Consular Offices in the UK	14 Aug. 1964

Registered as a Newspaper. Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, for the Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
Printed in England by Merritt & Hatcher Ltd., London (K98) S.O. Code No. 72-3568.

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